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ABSTRACT

The Smaller Communities Program of Employment Security Offices furnishes manpower services to remote, low-income areas of New Mexico and makes comprehensive studies of the manpower and other resources which the community can use for expanding job opportunities. Other objectives include enumerating the unemployed, underemployed, and those wishing to change jobs, registering them for employment and job development; testing applicants for aptitude and performance, assisting them in job selection, and assisting employers in selecting workers; recruiting workers locally, intrastate, and interstate; and collecting data on community resources for planning and economic development. This study reports San Miguel County's manpower and its needs. Information is given on 1,672 individuals registered with the Las Vegas Office of the New Mexico Employment Service in March and April 1972; manpower and natural resources; local government, schools, and community services; education; medical facilities; recreation; transportation; utilities; financial institutions; and typography, climate, population, and a brief history of the county. Projected occupational needs and findings of a Las Vegas garment industry survey conducted in November 1971 are given in the appendices. (NQ)

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SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

NEW MEXICO

Manpower Resource Report

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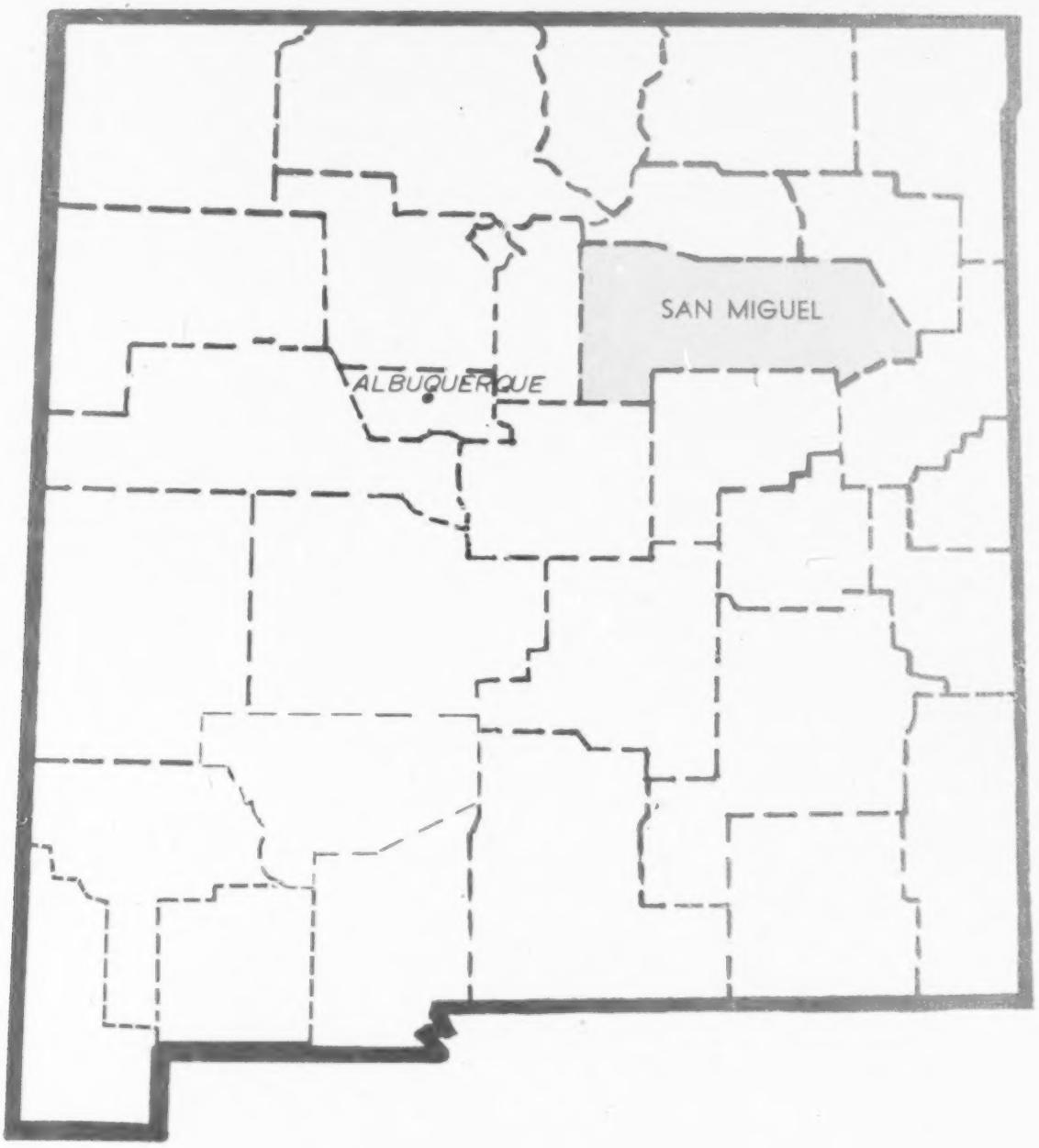

RC 007158

Smaller Communities Program

Employment Security Commission

JUNE 1972

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A Report

on

MANPOWER RESOURCES

of

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

Prepared by

Smaller Communities Program

Employment Security Commission of New Mexico

Bruce King, Governor

Louis R. Bachicha, Executive Director
J. Bayes Williams, Deputy Director

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Smaller Communities Program is grateful for the cooperation of local, state and federal agencies, school officials and private firms and individuals for their help in gathering the material presented in this Report. In particular, the team would like to thank Henry Brito, Coordinator of Concerted Service in Training and Education, and Eloy Ludi, Manager of the Las Vegas Local Office of the Employment Security Commission, who kindly gave their time and assistance to the team, introducing them to the various firms and individuals so their material could be more expeditiously compiled. Also, special thanks must be given to the City of Las Vegas for providing space to carry out many of the activities of the team and for coordinating and publicizing the team's work with the community. The Bureau of Business Research at the University of New Mexico and the Research & Statistics Section of the New Mexico State Employment Security Commission were helpful in providing much of the data.

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FOREWORD

The lack of jobs for residents of New Mexico living in remote, low-income areas continues to be one of the State's most critical problems. The manpower services provided by local Employment Security Offices (ESC) are not readily available to many of these areas. The Smaller Communities Program of ESC was established to furnish these services and to make a comprehensive study of and report on manpower and other resources which can be used by the community in planning for expansion of job opportunities.

The Smaller Communities project is staffed by a team of ESC interviewers and counselors. The five main objectives of the Program are:

(1) To inventory the unemployed, underemployed and individuals who wish to change jobs, register them for employment and do job development where possible.

(2) Test applicants for aptitude and performance to assist them in choosing the type of work they can best do, and to assist employers in selecting the most suitable workers for their jobs.

(3) Refer all possible applicants to work, training or other employability services.

(4) To assist employers in finding workers by recruiting locally and, where necessary, from intrastate and interstate sources, and

(5) To collect and publish data on community resources for planning and economic development.

Information is tabulated in this report on 1672 individuals who had active applications for work in the Las Vegas Office of the New Mexico Employment Service in March and April, 1972. This information has been recorded on electronic data processing equipment for retrieval and reference purposes. The technical staff of SSC is available for consultation as a further service to San Miguel County citizens and to other individuals and organizations who may be interested in further details of the survey, or who may want help in integrating the results in programs. Additional copies of this report are available upon request.

The organizations listed below will help interested firms with details on location in San Miguel County:

Las Vegas San Miguel Chamber of Commerce
Post Office Box 148
Las Vegas, New Mexico 87701

Henry Brito, Coordinator
Concerted Services in Training & Education
223 South Plaza
Las Vegas, New Mexico 87701

Figure 1

LAS VEGAS
SAN MIGUEL

Chamber of Commerce

LAS VEGAS
NEW MEXICO
87701

TELEPHONE 425-8631
P. O. BOX 148

March 2, 1972

Dear Sir:

The Employment Security Commission at the request of this and other local interested organizations is compiling a Manpower Resource Report for the Las Vegas area. The report will contain information on available manpower and estimated manpower needs for the period extending through 1976. When completed the report will be available without charge to businesses, schools, economic development groups and others concerned with the local labor market.

In order to assure reasonable accuracy it will be necessary to conduct personal interviews with key employers in the area. It is in this phase of the study we are soliciting your cooperation. If you can spare a few minutes of your time when you are contacted for an interview, it will be very helpful to this community effort.

A representative of the Employment Security Commission will contact you during the week of March 6, 1972.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

David Gilmartin

David Gilmartin
Executive Secretary

"NATURE'S AIR CONDITIONED CITY"

I. SAN MIGUEL COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

A. Area Definition and Location

San Miguel County, with an area of 4,749 square miles (Figure 3), is located in the northeastern portion of the State. Las Vegas, the county seat of San Miguel County and its largest center of population, is situated in the northwestern portion of the county.

B. Topography

San Miguel County is divided into four physiographic areas: the Plains, the Las Vegas Plateau, Glorieta Mesa and the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. Essentially all the county is drained by two river systems, the Pecos and the Canadian.

Elevations range from about 3,900 feet, where the Canadian River leaves the county, to more than 11,000 feet in the mountains. The Plains lie between 4,000 and 6,000 feet, the Las Vegas Plateau between 4,500 and 6,800 feet, and Glorieta Mesa between 6,000 and 8,000 feet. The mountain province extends from about 6,000 feet to more than 11,600 feet at Rincon Peak.

C. Climate

The San Miguel climate is semi-arid continental in character. Las Vegas, the county seat, has moderately cold winters and mild, pleasant summers. Due to the prevalent sunshine, winter daytime readings generally are near 50° but at night readings fall below the freezing mark much of the time from November through March. There is, however, an average of only five days a year when readings drop below zero, and only about seven days when the high temperature fails to go above 32°. Summers are cool, with less than 15 days of 90° or higher.

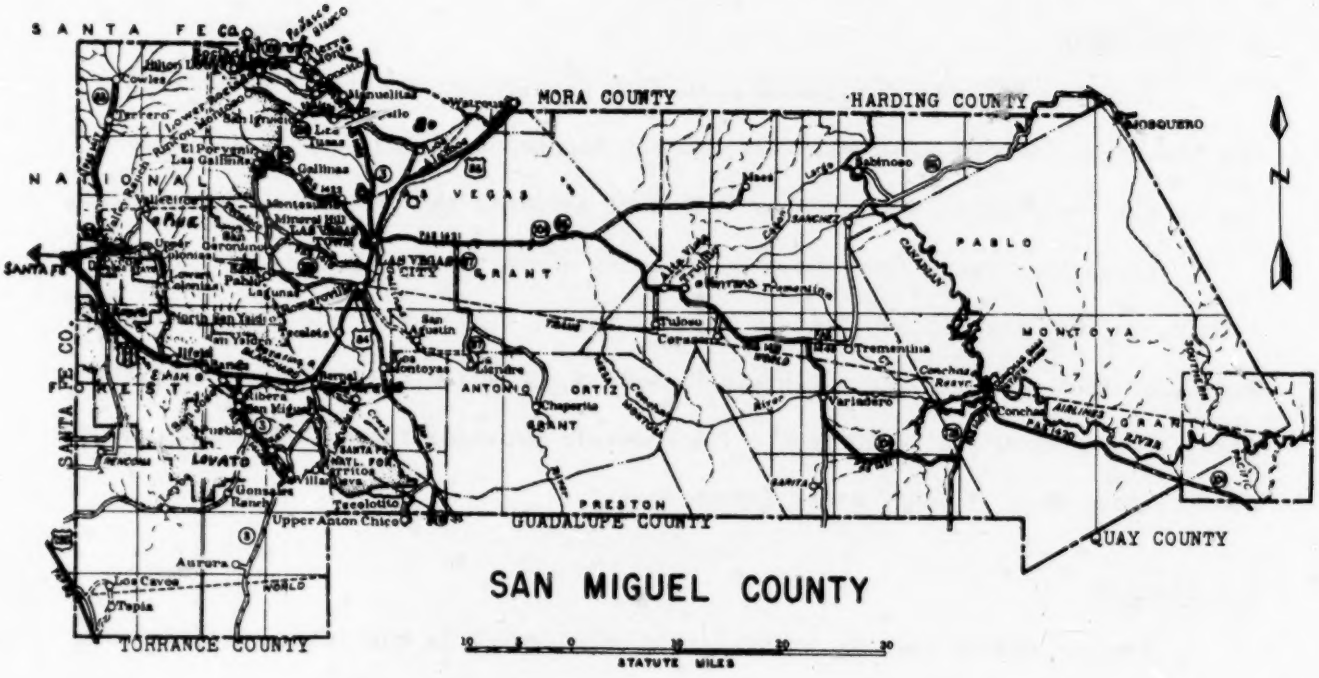

SANTA FE CO.
MORA COUNTY
HARDING COUNTY
NATIONAL
LAS VEGAS
GRANT
PABLO
MONTOYA
SANTA FE
SANTA FE CO.
WEST
LOVATO
ANTONIO
ORTIZ
PRESTON
GUADALUPE COUNTY
QUAY COUNTY
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY
TORRANCE COUNTY
Upper Anton Chico
Tecolotito
Variadero
Conchas Reservoir
Canadian River
Pecos River
Gallinas River
Los Esteros
Los Cayos
Topia
Agrura
Tecolotito
Chaperito
Montoyas
Trementina
Tulosa
Corazon
Sabinoso
Mosquero
STATUTE MILES

Figure 3

Las Vegas has approximately 16 inches of annual precipitation but since 76 percent of this annual moisture falls during the summer growing season (May through October), there is sufficient rain to develop some crops and to provide good grazing during the average year. Winter, with only 24 percent of the year's moisture, normally has no more than two days a month with as much as one-tenth inch of precipitation. Much of this winter precipitation falls as snow. (SOURCE: G. F. Von Eschen, State Climatologist, Weather Bureau, Airport Station, Albuquerque, New Mexico)

D. Population

The number of people in San Miguel County has declined steadily for the last thirty years as Figure 4 (Population of San Miguel County) clearly shows. Since 1940 the rural population has shown a constant decline from 15,548 to the present rural population of 8,116. The 1970 Census of Population lists the total population at 21,951 as compared to 23,468 in 1960. Of this number 13,835 (63%) is urban population (Las Vegas), and 8,116 (37%) is rural.

San Miguel's population density is 4.6 people per square mile, which is only about one-half of the population density for the rest of the State. The population is concentrated mainly in the western portion of the county, as Figure 4 shows (County Census Divisions). Less than 700 people are living in the eastern half, according to 1970 census figures. Figure 5 reflects a percentage comparison of population within age groups between the State and county. Table 1 shows a numerical comparison within the same age groups.

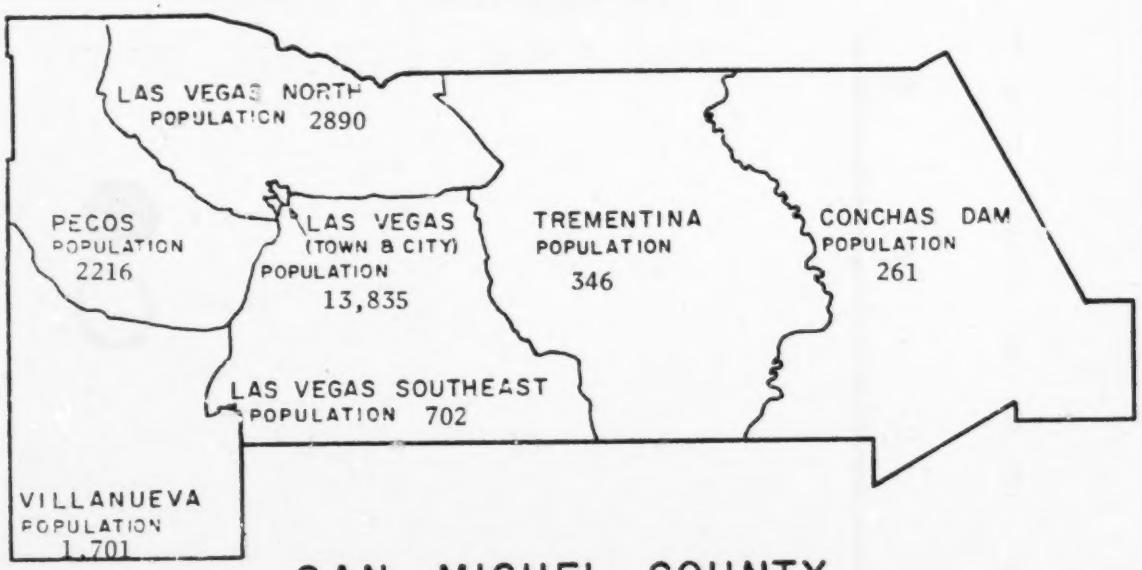
TABLE 1

Comparison of State and County Population by Sex and Age Groups as Shown in Numbers and Percentages*

	New Mexico				San Miguel			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
Age	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
16-20	49,492	49.8	49,982	50.2	1,465	51.8	1,359	48.2
21-44	148,922	48.7	156,887	51.3	3,065	51.1	2,927	48.9
45-64	86,735	48.7	91,310	51.3	1,732	46.1	2,022	53.9
65+	32,377	45.8	38,234	54.2	1,085	49.7	1,096	50.3

*SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1970

FIGURE 4



SAN MIGUEL COUNTY
COUNTY CENSUS DIVISIONS
TOTAL POPULATION 21,951

POPULATION of SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

1910 — 1970

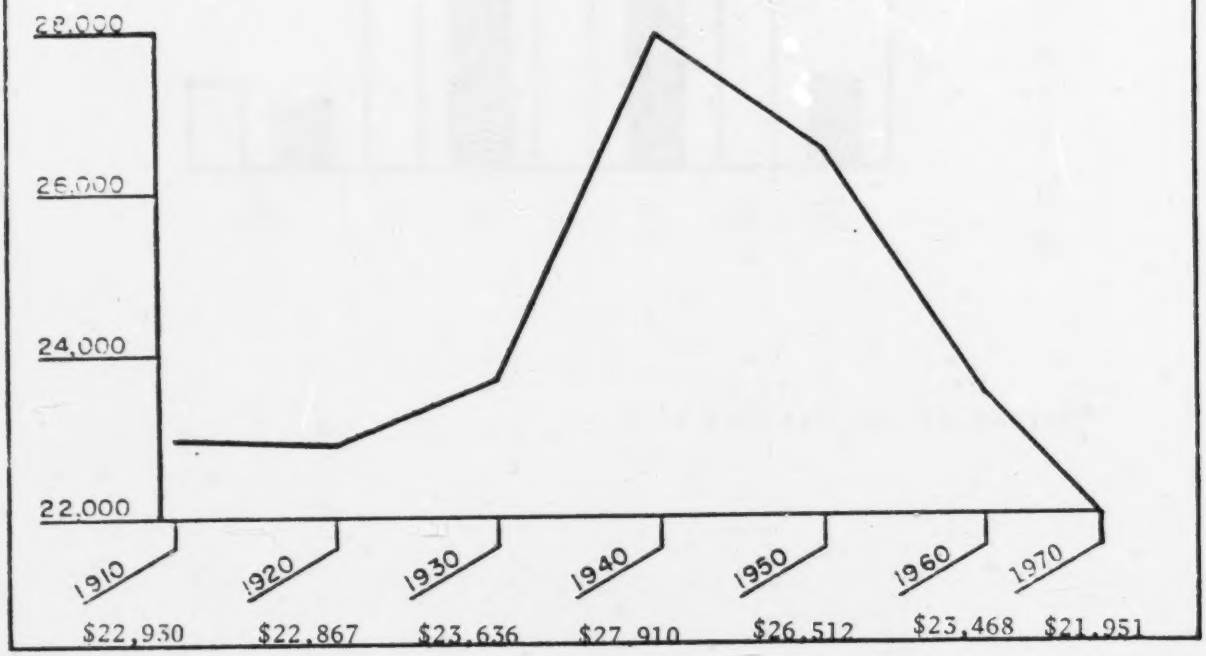
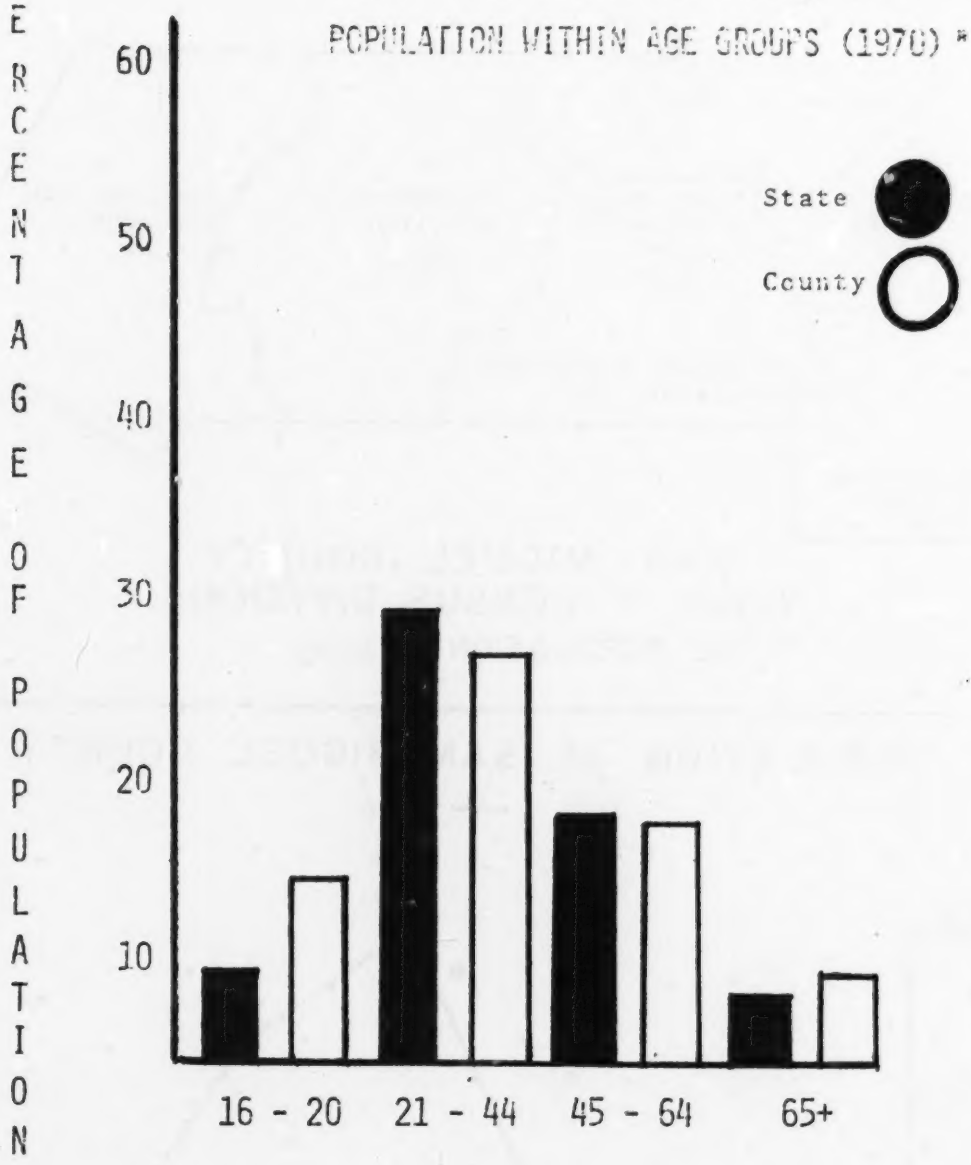


FIGURE 5

STATE AND COUNTY COMPARISON OF POPULATION WITHIN AGE GROUPS (1970) *



*Bureau of the Census, 1970

II. HISTORY OF SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

While under Mexican sovereignty (1844), New Mexico was divided into partidos or districts. In January 1852, the Territorial Legislature reconstituted the partidos into nine counties, naming one of them "San Miguel".

Archeological studies in the area show evidence of Indian habitation some 300 years before the coming of Coronado. This evidence was unearthed at the present site of Pecos and is believed to be the first permanent settlement in the county. By the time Coronado arrived in 1541, the Pecos pueblo was a flourishing community of several hundred persons. No effort was made at colonization since Coronado's chief purpose in the area was exploratory; however, christianity was introduced in the area by Fray Juan de Padilla, a member of Coronado's expedition.

The pueblo at Pecos was once the most populous in the State, with a population exceeding 2,000 in the year 1680. By 1838, however, Comanche raids and disease drove the few remaining Indian families out.

The first permanent Spanish settlements in the county came between 1794-1805 when the Spanish Governor in Santa Fe commissioned Don Pedro Pino to establish 200 families in the Pecos Valley. Upon arrival at the Pecos Pueblo, the Spanish colonists found the pueblo in a state of serious decline due to the Indian raids and disease.

During the 1820's large grants of land were made for the purpose of colonization. Pablo Montoya received half a million acres on the Conchas and Canadian Rivers in 1824, and Luis Maria Cabeza de Baca was granted land in the Gallinas River Valley. It was also during this time that American fur trappers began coming into the Pecos region.

The second major flow of outsiders came with the opening of the Santa Fe Trail. During Spanish rule, commerce with other than Spanish colonies had been forbidden, and development of trade with the United States was possible only after Mexican independence in 1821.

In 1846, the American invasion force under General Kearney took the entire Southwest and, with the defeat of General Armijo who offered no resistance, the county began a new phase with Las Vegas as its center. With the presence of American troops in Las Vegas, the Indian raids were curtailed and life became more secure.

During the Civil War, Las Vegas was a recruiting center for citizens of the county and, for a month in 1862, the Capitol of the Territory was removed to Las Vegas because of the threatening Confederate forces under General H. H. Sibley.

With the arrival of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad in 1879 Las Vegas boomed. However, West Las Vegas had no immediate connection to the line and this culminated in the division of Las Vegas into two political, economic and social entities.

A contributing factor to the disruption of the social fabric in Las Vegas was the arrival of gamblers, gunmen and thieves. This group of renegades controlled the political and social life of the community for some time, and it finally became necessary for the citizens to form a vigilante committee for self-protection. This committee rounded up many of the undesirables and hanged them.

Along with the railroad came great herds of sheep and cattle which found plentiful grazing in the east of the county; the first incorporated cattle company in the Territory was recorded in the county in 1872. The greatest of the cattle spreads was the Bell Ranch. Created in 1889 after nearly two decades of maneuvering, it sprawled over the Montoya and Baca Grants.

Historically, livestock raising has been the biggest industry in the county and, although declining in recent years, it continues to contribute to the county's economy.

III. SAN MIGUEL RESOURCES

A. Manpower Resources

The following table consists of labor force estimates for a four-year period. The San Miguel County yearly totals represent an annual average based on a period of twelve months. Each county in New Mexico comprises a labor area. A labor area is defined as a geographical area consisting of a central city or cities and the surrounding territory, in which there is a concentration of economic activity and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence.

Technical definitions for terms used follow the table.

TABLE 2

San Miguel County Work Force Estimates 1968-1971

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Civilian Work Force	6925	6648	6822	6756
Unemployment	931	617	758	792
Rate (%)	13.4	9.3	11.1	11.7
Employment	5994	6031	6064	5964
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	4656	4719	4766	4687
Manufacturing	132	148	102	109
Mining	26	20	*	*
Contract Construction	157	227	101	101
Trans. & Public Utilities	289	279	281	273
Wholesale & Retail Trade	859	837	852	859
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	116	114	106	112
Services & Miscellaneous	576	637	725	725
Government	2502	2456	2599	2508
All Other Nonagricultural	690	683	680	673
Agriculture	648	629	618	604

* Disclosures

TECHNICAL TERMS

Civilian Work Force

Civilian work force represents the sum of the employed (exclusive of the armed forces), the unemployed and persons directly involved in labor-management disputes. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not considered either employed or unemployed.

* Disclosures

When (a) one firm comprises 80% or more of employment in an industry, or (b) there are fewer than three firms in a major industry group in a county, employment for that industry is not published separately but is added into the Services and Miscellaneous Division.

Employment

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the 12th) and excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Non-agricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. To the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period, the payroll records may count a person more than once. In addition, the payroll data include commuters who live outside the labor area, but not persons who commute to work outside the area.

All other non-agricultural employment includes persons who work in non-farm industries in the area who are not on payrolls, such as the self-employed

workers, domestic workers in private households and unpaid family workers. Estimates for this employment component are developed on a somewhat different basis than the employment mentioned above. This process involves the use of previous survey data that is updated by current ratio estimates.

Agricultural Employment

Estimates for agricultural employment include operators (self-employed), unpaid family workers, managers and other regular hired workers and seasonal hired workers. Foreign workers, used in some New Mexico Counties through 1964, are excluded by definition.

Unemployment

Unemployment data presented here is conceptually comparable with that released by the U. S. Department of Labor each month for the country as a whole. However, it is developed on the basis of a different procedure.

The national data are based on a sample of 52,000 households throughout the country. The area information starts with a count of persons eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. To this total are added appropriate estimates for unemployed persons who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits and are still unemployed; unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were not qualified to secure them; workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment insurance and unemployed persons newly entering or reentering the labor force. The area estimates thus conceptually include all workers who were not at work but were actively seeking work in the sample week in each month, or had made specific efforts to find a job during the preceding four weeks.

The unemployment data also include those who did not work during the week and were waiting to be called back to a job, or would have looked for work except for illness, or were waiting to report to a new job to start within the following thirty days.

Unemployed workers are counted by their place of residence. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian work force.

Figure 6 showing age groups, sex and education of the 1672 applicants who applied for work shows the percentage who graduated from high school as being 37.3%, while 64.1% of the 1672 applicants were male. Over half (61%) are between 19-44 years of age, the most productive work years.

In Figure 7 showing the percentage of applicants by their primary occupation, over 65% fall in the following categories:

(1) Service Occupations (23.0%)
(2) Clerical and Sales Occupations (21.9%)
(3) Structural Work Occupations (20.7%)

The above categories are further broken into the following occupations:

Service Occupations

30 Domestic service occupations
31 Food and beverage preparation and service occupations
32 Lodging and related service occupations
33 Barbering, cosmetology and related service occupations
34 Amusement and recreation service occupations
35 Miscellaneous personal service occupations
36 Apparel and furnishings service occupations
37 Protective service occupations
38 Building and related service occupations

Clerical and Sales Occupations

20 Stenography, typing, filing and related occupations
21 Computing and account-recording occupations
22 Material and productive recording occupations
23 Information and message distribution occupations
24 Miscellaneous clerical occupations
25 Salesmen, services
26 (
27 (Salesmen and salespersons, commodities
28 (
29 Merchandising occupations, except salesmen

FIGURE 6

AGE GROUPS, SEX AND EDUCATION
OF 1672 APPLICANTS

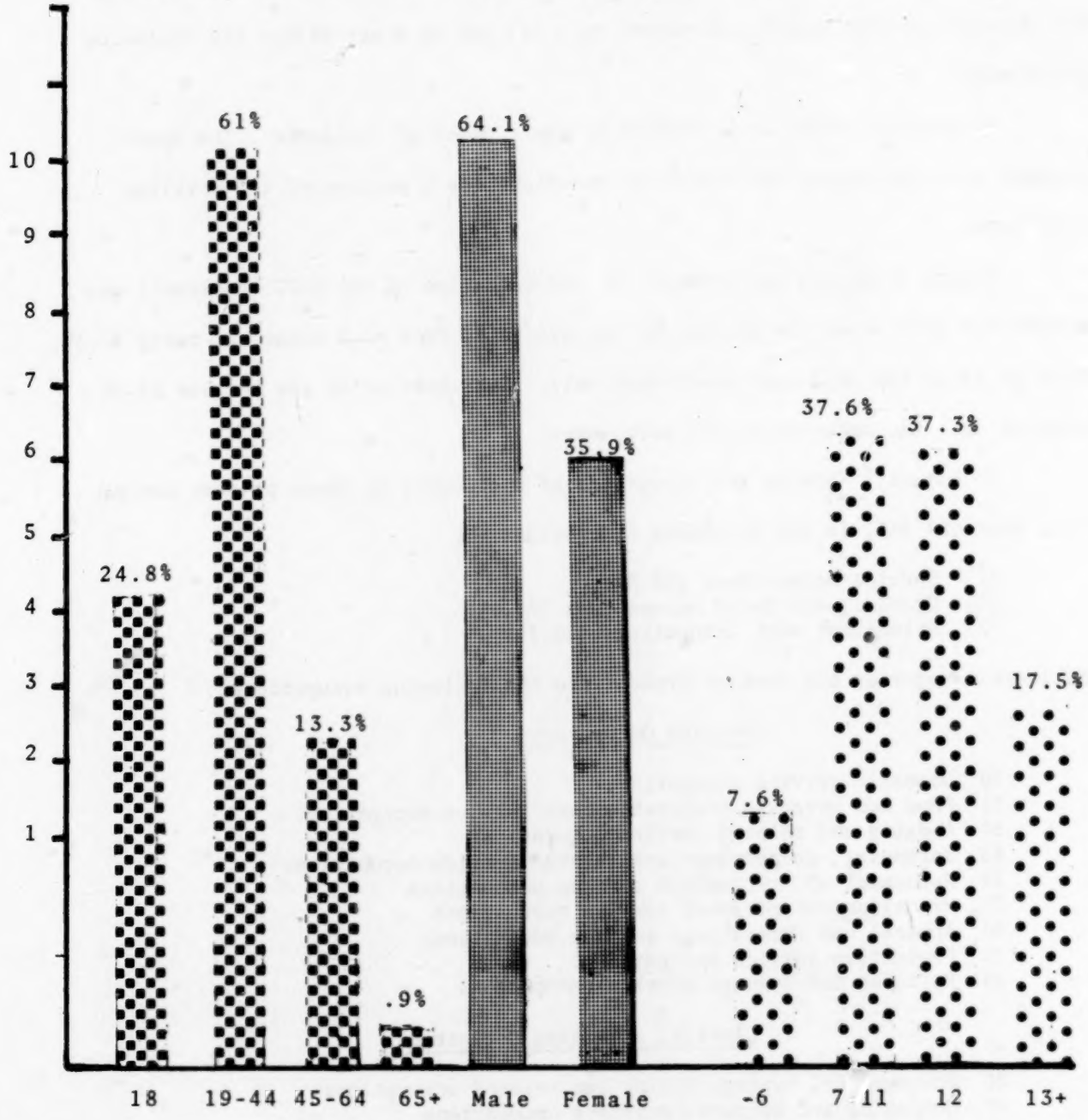
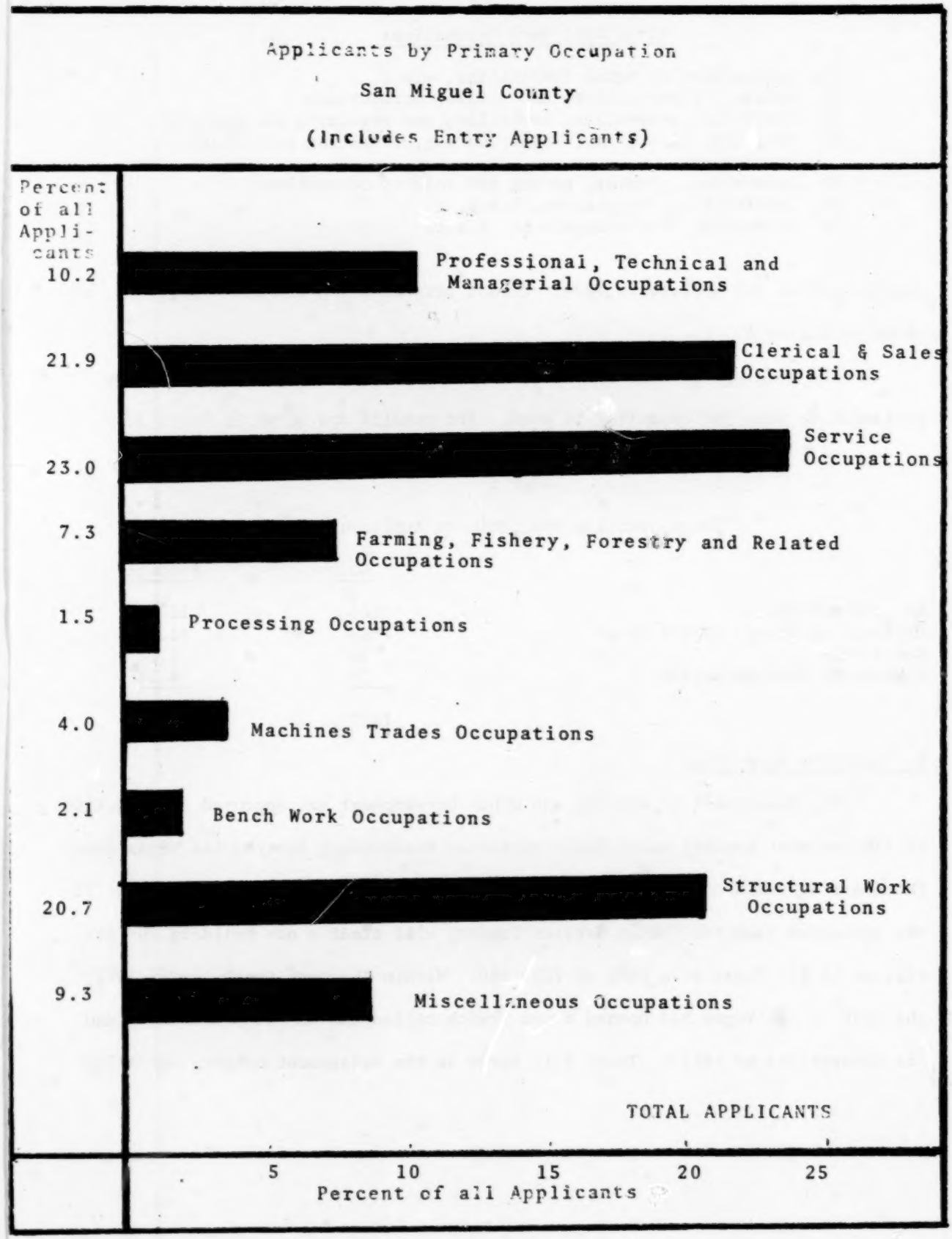


FIGURE 7


Applicants by Primary Occupation
San Miguel County
(Includes Entry Applicants)
Percent of all Applicants
10.2
Professional, Technical and Managerial Occupations
21.9
Clerical & Sales Occupations
23.0
Service Occupations
7.3
Farming, Fishery, Forestry and Related Occupations
1.5
Processing Occupations
4.0
Machines Trades Occupations
2.1
Bench Work Occupations
20.7
Structural Work Occupations
9.3
Miscellaneous Occupations
TOTAL APPLICANTS
5
10
15
20
25
Percent of all Applicants

Structural Work Occupations

80 Occupations in metal fabricati g, n.e.c.
81 Welders, flame cutters and related occupations
82 Electrical assembling, installing and repairing occupations
84 Painting, plastering, waterproofing, cementing and related occupations
85 Excavating, grading, paving and related occupations
86 Construction occupations, n.e.c.
89 Structural work occupations, n.e.c.

Nearly half of the applicants (47%) earned between $1.26 and $1.75 per hour, as shown in Figure 8.

The 1672 applicants were asked to indicate the kind of transportation available to them for commuting to work. The results are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

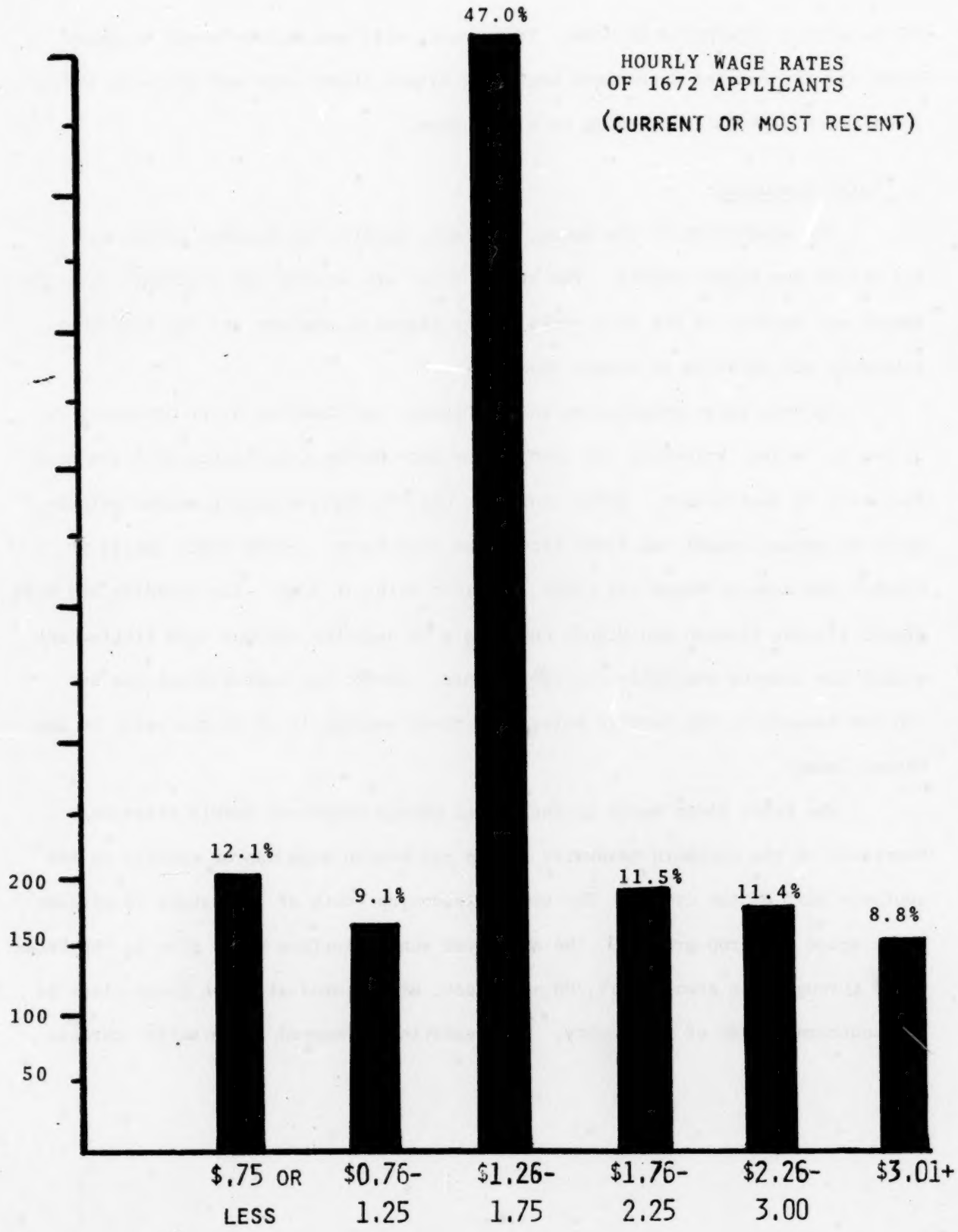
Transportation Available to Applicants

	No.	Percent
No transportation	223	13.3%
Personal or family car or truck	1359	81.3%
Get a ride	20	1.2%
Commercial transportation	70	4.2%
	1672	100.0%

B. Existing Area Plans

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has approved construction of 130 low-rent housing units under Operation Breakthough for the Las Vegas area. There are 34 units for the elderly; it will be built at a cost of $2,646,670. It was announced that the Public Service Company will erect a new building for its offices in Las Vegas at a cost of $259,060. Within the past month (April 1972) the Bank of Las Vegas has opened a new branch called the Nu-Plaza Branch. Land Air Enterprises of Dallas, Texas will serve as the management company operating

FIGURE 8


HOURLY WAGE RATES
OF 1672 APPLICANTS
(CURRENT OR MOST RECENT)
47.0%
12.1%
9.1%
11.5%
11.4%
8.8%
200
150
100
50
$.75 OR LESS
$0.76-1.25
$1.26-1.75
$1.76-2.25
$2.26-3.00
$3.01+

an industrial enterprise in Mora. The company will manufacture small military items for the Federal Government beginning within ninety days and plans to employ about seventy persons, according to a news item.

C. Water Resources

The headwaters of the Pecos, Gallinas, Sapello and Conchas Rivers are all within San Miguel County. The stream flows are erratic and fluctuate with the amount and density of the snow packs on the higher elevations and the frequency, intensity and duration of summer showers.

Surface water originating in the Conchas and Canadian River drainages is stored in Conchas Reservoir and used in the Arch Hurley Conservancy District near Tucumcari in Quay County. Water stored in Conchas Reservoir is provided principally by spring runoff and flood flows from rainstorms. Since 1942, spills at Conchas Dam have occurred six times, the last being in 1965. The Canadian and Mora Rivers flowing through San Miguel County are in deep box canyons with little land within the canyons available for agriculture. Except for recreational use at Conchas Reservoir, the surface water from these sources is of little value to San Miguel County.

The Pecos River Basin in San Miguel County comprises deeply dissected mountains at the northern headwater region and broken mesa canyon country in the southern part of the county. The wide mesa canyon south of Interstate 25 affords ample space for crop growing. The estimated annual surface water flow in the Pecos River through this area is 115,700 acre feet, as measured at Anton Chico close to the southern border of the county. Many existing irrigated lands suffer chronic

seasonal water shortages. This results from several factors, such as uneven precipitation, temporary and inadequate diversion works, wasteful irrigation practices, primitive ditches, lack of storage facilities and non-beneficial uses, such as excessive channel losses. In years of low surface runoff, available supplies are not sufficient to irrigate all cultivated land. Some six diversion dams on the Pecos River have been partially rehabilitated with State funds in the past few years, with benefits accruing to the farming community.

The chief sources of ground water in the Plains area are the sandstone beds of the Santa Rosa and Chinle formations. Quantities of water are generally sufficient for stock and domestic supplies, and the quality of the water is generally fair. Depth to water is generally less than 200 feet.

The chief sources of ground water on the Las Vegas Plateau are the Dakota and Purgatoire formations, although some water is obtained from the Graneros shale and the Greenhorn limestone north and northeast of Las Vegas. Enough water for stock and domestic supplies is available in most places.

Most wells on Glorieta Mesa obtain water from the Yeso formation, although some reach the underlying Sangre de Cristo formation, and a few obtain water from the Glorieta sandstone member of the San Andres formation.

Over most of the area in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, water can be obtained from alluvium in the valleys or from the limestone and sandstone of the Magdalena groups and sandstone of the Sangre de Cristo formation. In areas where the pre-cambrian crystalline rocks crop out, dry holes may be encountered. Drilling more than ten feet into hard, unweathered crystalline rocks is generally not recommended. Quality of water is generally good. Depth to water ranges from a few feet in the valleys to more than 400 feet in the uplands.

D. Agricultural Land

About seventy-five percent of the county's area is classed as grazing land. The average grazing capacity under normal management and rainfall conditions is about fifty-five acres per head.

Irrigated farmland is located for the most part along the relatively narrow valleys of the Pecos, Gallinas and Sapello Rivers and along Cow Creek and Tecolate Creek. While the available area produces good fruit, vegetables and other crops, a short growing season, water shortage and restricted land area limit the usefulness of this resource.

E. Forest Resources

Almost all timberland, other than pinon juniper, in San Miguel County is in the Santa Fe National Forest. The principal forest trees are spruce, Douglas fir and ponderosa pine. There are 97,889 acres of commercial grade timber in the forest, but not all of this is available for cutting.

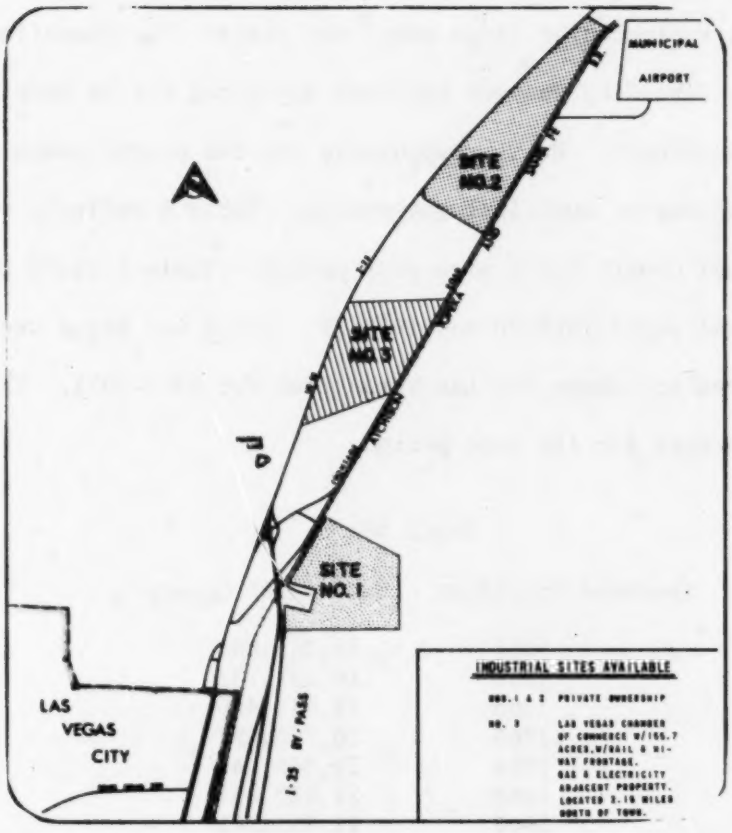
F. Industrial Sites

The Las Vegas Development Corporation has a prime industrial site of 100 acres, with Interstate 25, U. S. 85 and the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad along 2,900 feet of the site. Natural gas and electric power are at the site, with sewer and water easily accessible. Complete soil analysis and contour maps are available upon request from the Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce.

There are two other sites along the same general route of 267 acres and 123 acres, which are also available for development.

The City of Las Vegas controls 396 additional acres, with a 17,000 square foot vacant building adjacent to the municipal airport.

FIGURE 9


MUNICIPAL
AIRPORT
SITE
NO. 2
SITE
NO. 3
SITE
NO. 1
LAS
VEGAS
CITY
I-15 BY-PASS
INDUSTRIAL SITES AVAILABLE
NOS. 1 & 2 PRIVATE OWNERSHIP
NO. 3 LAS VEGAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE W/155.7 ACRES. W/RAIL & RI-WAY FRONTAGE. GAS & ELECTRICITY ADJACENT PROPERTY. LOCATED 3.15 MILES NORTH OF TOWN.

IV. LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

A. The city and town of Las Vegas were consolidated in March 1970. The 1970 Census of Population lists Las Vegas City with a population of 7,528 and Las Vegas town with a population of 6,307. The consolidated Council-Manager form of government is administered by a Mayor, eight Councilmen and a Municipal Judge. The Mayor and Judge are elected at large every two years. The Councilmen are elected every four years. The City Manager has been appointed for an indefinite term by the Mayor and the Council. He is responsible for the proper administrative functioning of all aspects of municipal government. Table 4 reflects assessed valuation in San Miguel County for a nine-year period. Table 5 lists the municipal revenues for fiscal years 1969-70 and 1970-71. Since Las Vegas was consolidated in 1970, no figures are shown for Las Vegas town for 1970-1971. Table 6 shows the municipal expenditures for the same period.

TABLE 4*

Assessed Valuation - San Miguel County

1961	18,361,084
1962	19,191,732
1963	19,841,455
1964	20,706,557
1965	21,244,143
1966	21,532,957
1967	21,962,548
1968	22,930,522
1969	23,617,968
1970	25,948,280

*Local Government Eleventh Annual Report, Department of Finance and Administration, State of New Mexico, Santa Fe, December 31,1970.

TABLE 5

GENERAL FUND	LAS VEGAS (CITY)* 1969-1970	LAS VEGAS (CITY)* 1970-1971
Property Taxes	$ -0-	$ -0-
Gasoline Tax	57,527	72,000
Sales Tax	204,333	250,000
Franchise Tax	20,716	32,000
Cigarette Tax	19,381	30,000
Occupation Licenses	24,252	34,310
Liquor Licenses	7,100	13,575
Police Fines & Fees	17,882	24,000
Auto Licenses	23,444	26,428
Building Permits	5,690	7,500
Other Lic. Taxes & Fees	431	1,025
Parking	18,634	20,000
SUB TOTAL	$399,390	$510,838
SERVICES		
Airport	$ 3,123	$ 2,400
Sanitation	33,752	24,000
Transfer From Other Funds	-0-	64,184
Miscellaneous	29,853	57,012
SUB TOTAL	$ 66,728	$147,596
CASH BALANCE	$ 19,287	$ 57,508
TRANSFER TO OTHER FUNDS	$ -0-	$ -0-
FIRE FUND	$ 7,000	$ 9,611
JUVENILE RECREATION	$ 16,439	$ 24,000
STREET IMPROVEMENT	$ -0-	$ -0-
OTHER ACTIVITIES	$ -0-	$ -0-
UTILITIES		
Water	$ -0-	$ -0-
Electric	-0-	-0-
Gas	-0-	471,546
Sewer	-0-	-0-
TOTAL UTILITIES	$ -0-	$471,546
DEBT SERVICE	$ 38,239	$ 50,799
TOTAL REVENUE	$547,083	$1,271,898

* 1969-70, Before Consolidation With Las Vegas Town
* 1970-71, After Consolidation With Las Vegas Town

TABLE 6

MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES	LAS VEGAS (CITY)*	LAS VEGAS (CITY)*
GENERAL FUND	1969-1970	1970-1971
ADMINISTRATIVE & GENERAL	$ 87,346	$108,647
POLICE PROTECTION	141,078	191,338
FIRE PROTECTION	30,124	50,765
STREETS	88,123	136,356
SANITATION	26,970	44,602
PARKS & RECREATION	81,330	184,234
TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENSES	$454,971	$715,942
TOTAL FIRE FUND	$ 6,887	$ 9,611
TOTAL JUVENILE RECREATION	$ 16,917	$ 24,000
TOTAL UTILITIES	$ -0-	$471,546
DEBT SERVICE	$ 46,565	$ 50,799
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$525,340	$1,271,898

* 1969-70, Before Consolidation With Las Vegas Town

* 1970-71, After Consolidation With Las Vegas Town

B. Education

New Mexico Normal University was established in 1893 and opened its doors in 1898. By 1917 New Mexico Normal became a four-year teacher training college, awarding the Bachelor of Arts Degree. It later achieved accreditation by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. At the present time, New Mexico Highlands University (in 1941 the State Legislature changed the name) offers graduate work in certain departments leading to a Master of Arts or a Master of Science Degree.

Public School Districts

There are three public school districts: East Las Vegas, West Las Vegas and Pecos. At present East Las Vegas has seven elementary, a junior high school, a senior high and a night high school. West Las Vegas has ten elementary schools, two junior high schools, one senior high and the Camp Luna Vocational School. Pecos has consolidated into one high school.

Head Start Programs were initiated during the summer of 1968. The present enrollment is approximately 176 children. The program is located in the Camp Luna Complex and the West Las Vegas Hilton School. The Luna Complex also has a child development center.

Pueblo located about six miles south of Interstate 25 and west of the Pecos River on State Road 3 has a combination elementary junior high school with 312 students enrolled.

The following table is a comparison of 1960 Census figures with 1970 figures.

TABLE 7

Education		1960	1970
Persons 25 years or older living in county		10,749	13,559
Number with no schooling		765	432
With 8 years elementary		1,338	1,616
With 4 years high school		1,320	1,781
With 4 years or more college		796	1,050
Median years completed	Males	8.2	8.9
	Females	8.1	9.4

C. Medical Facilities

There are three hospitals and a nursing home in San Miguel County. Las Vegas Hospital, which is privately operated to handle general illnesses, has a bed capacity of 58. Meadows Home for the aged and chronically ill is a State institution for old people whose families are unable to provide for them. The staff consists of two full-time physicians, 1 physical therapist, 2 social workers and a bed capacity of about 260. They also have a nursing staff and access to laboratory and x-ray personnel. New Mexico State Hospital was established to provide observation, diagnosis, treatment care and maintenance of the mentally ill citizens of the State. The programs available include rehabilitation and special diagnostic services training for the mental health, personnel, research into mental illness and evaluation of the effectiveness of the treatment programs. Staff available includes 4 psychiatrists, psychologists, 4 physicians, a nursing staff, social workers, 3 activity therapists and a staff of consultants in the fields of medicine and psychiatry. It has a bed capacity of about 550. Field offices are also available to provide information and assistance to those who need hospitalization at the State hospital.

St. Anthony's Hospital in Las Vegas has a bed capacity of 44 and is church owned and operated.

D. Recreation

San Miguel County's public recreation lands add up to almost 340,000 acres mostly undeveloped. Forest Service land accounts for approximately 320,000 acres. The New Mexico Parks and Recreation Commission supervises more than 13,000 acres and another 3,000 are administered by the Department of Game and Fish.

Water surface afforded by lakes and reservoirs totals almost 11,000 acres, and the county's creeks and rivers provide 350 miles of fishing water.

Existing area plans include the Elk Mountain recreation project which recently gained approval by the U. S. Forest Service. The project includes a 33.5 mile road that connects the Pecos River Canyon and Gallinas Canyon affording a scenic view of mountain terrain and dense forest. The 4.7 million dollar project is financed by an 80% grant from the U. S. Economic Development Administration. The 20% matching funds were approved by the State Legislature in 1968 and 1969. The route approved by the Forest Service would take the road across Elk Mountain about 400 feet below its crest.

E. Organized Religion

Seventeen religious denominations are reprsented in San Miguel County. The Baptist and Roman Catholic Churches maintain centers for students at Highlands University.

F. Fire Department

Las Vegas maintains fire fighting emergency units in East Las Vegas and West Las Vegas. East Las Vegas has a four-wheel drive vehicle equipped with an 800-gallon tank and pumper. They also have three fire trucks equipped with 500 and 1000 gallon tanks..

One of the trucks is equipped with ladders and is a pumper. The force consists of 68 members. Eight are paid workers and 60 are on a volunteer basis.

West Las Vegas maintains two pumpers with 500 gallon tanks. Their rural vehicle is equipped with first-aid equipment that includes resuscitation equipment.

Pecos has two fire trucks. One is a direct pumper and the other contains a 500 gallon tank. Ambulance service is provided by the Montezuma Monastery.

V. TRANSPORTATION

A. Air Service

The principal air service in San Miguel County is provided by the Las Vegas Municipal Airport located six miles northeast of Las Vegas. This 1,300-acre facility is owned and operated by the city of Las Vegas and is classed as a Basic Uility-Stage II airport by the Federal Aviation Agency. The airport is attended twenty-four hours a day throughout the year.

Two asphalt runways are maintained. The 5,000-foot NE-SW runway is in excellent condition; the 6,400-foot NW-SE runway is also in very good condition.

One fixed-base operator offers major and minor power plant and airframe repairs, in addition to charter, patrol, instruction, survey, ambulance and fuel sales services.

There are no scheduled commercial flights serving San Miguel County. Scheduled flights available to area residents at the International Sunport in Albuquerque are as follows:

From Las Vegas To:	Road Distances	Driving Time
International Sunport	123 miles	2.25 hours
From Pecos To:		
International Sunport	90 miles	1.50 hours

Annual airport activity is estimated at 10,160 operations, all of which are aircraft arrivals and departures.

Secondary public air service is provided at the Conchas Lake airstrip. This fifty-acre facility was built by the State Parks Commission to serve the

quarter-million annual visitors to the Conchas Lake State Park.

The airport consists of one 4,800-foot E-W asphalt runway fifty feet wide. The airport is unattended, and no services or fuel sales are available. No aircraft are permanently based at the facility. Approximately 300 aircraft operations are estimated to originate or terminate annually.

In addition to the two publicly owned airports, there are two privately owned and maintained airstrips in San Miguel County, both of which are open to public use. The Park Springs Airport, located 85 miles south of Chaperito, consists of three turf strips, the longest of which measures 3,950 feet. The Pendaries Village airport is twenty miles northwest of Las Vegas and has one 3,200 foot grass strip. Neither private airstrip is attended or has any support services.

B. Rail Service

Rail passenger service is available in San Miguel County. The Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company operates one east-west passenger train per day each way via Raton, Las Vegas, Lamy, Albuquerque and Gallup.

Rail freight carload and less-than-carload service is available daily at thirteen rail sidings in the county, five of which are attended by station agents.

C. Bus Service

Bus passenger service is provided along Interstate Route 25 by Greyhound Bus Lines. Three schedules are operated daily each way between Santa Fe, Las Vegas and points beyond.

D. Highways

The road network of San Miguel County consists of 1,585 miles on all systems. About 453 miles are included in State systems with city and county maintained systems, totaling about 509.

VI. UTILITIES

A. Electric Power

The principal rural electrical service is furnished by Mora-San Miguel Electric Cooperative, Incorporated. Power is purchased from the New Mexico Public Service Company via 115 KV transmission lines from Albuquerque to the Storrie Lake Sub-station. From this point distribution lines radiate into all inhabited portions of central San Miguel County.

Service in the southeastern portion of the county (including Conchas) is provided via a distribution line from Tucumcari by the Farmers Electric Cooperative, with power purchased from the Southwestern Public Service Company.

The northeastern portion of the county (including the village of Sabinoso) is served via distribution line from Roy by the Springer Electric Cooperative, with power supplied by the Plains Electric Generation & Transmission Cooperative.

A fourth electric cooperative operating in San Miguel County is Central New Mexico Electric Cooperative, Incorporated, serving the extreme southwesterly corner of the county, with power supplied by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.

The city and town of Las Vegas are served by the New Mexico Public Service Company from the Storrie Lake Sub-station. The town of Pecos and surrounding area are served by the Pecos Light & Power Company, an investor-owned utility. Table 8 details electric power rates for the Public Service Company of New Mexico.

TABLE 8

Electric Power Rates, Public Service Company

Residential		Commercial	
First 50 KWH	$ 2.18000	First 50 KWH	$ 2.25000
Next 100 KWH	$ 2.75000	Next 100 KWH	$ 4.50000
Next 150 KWH	$ 3.25000	Next 150 KWH	$ 5.35000
Next 200 KWH	$ 4.00000	Next 200 KWH	$ 6.20000
Next 500 KWH	$ 7.00000	Next 500 KWH	$ 15.50000
Next 1000 KWH	$ 14.00000	Next 1000 KWH	$ 25.00000
		Next 3000 KWH	$ 65.00000
		Next 5000 KWH	$ 50.00000
		Next 10000 KWH	$ 0.02000

SOURCE: Economic Development Profile (Las Vegas), Bureau of Business Research, The University of New Mexico, 1971.

B. Gas System

The Las Vegas Natural Gas System is a municipally owned utility. The two gas systems of East and West Las Vegas were consolidated in February of 1969 in order to expedite the merger of the two communities which took place in March of 1970.

The natural gas is purchased from Southwestern States Gas Company, which in turn is supplied by Raton Natural Gas Company and its purchases from Colorado Inter-State. The pipeline from Trinidad, Colorado to Las Vegas is an eight-inch high pressure pipe, tested to 1000 pounds per square inch. It presently carries 200 pounds per square inch on the line and the distribution pressure is held to 30 to 40 pounds per square inch. Table 9 reflects the existing gas rates.

TABLE 9

Residential Rates

First	1 MCF	per monthly billing period	$ 1.90
Next	3 MCF	per monthly billing period	$ 2.70
Next	22 MCF	per monthly billing period	$ 17.65
Next	24 MCF	per monthly billing period	$ 18.00
Next	100 MCF	per monthly billing period	$ 67.50
Over	100 MCF	per monthly billing period	$ 0.65/MCF
Minimum Charge			$ 1.90

Commercial Rates

First	1 MCF	per monthly billing period	$ 1.90
Next	3 MCF	per monthly billing period	$ 2.70
Next	22 MCF	per monthly billing period	$ 17.65
Next	24 MCF	per monthly billing period	$ 18.00
Next	100 MCF	per monthly billing period	$ 67.50
Over	100 MCF	per monthly billing period	$ 0.65/MCF
Minimum Charge			$ 1.90

C. Telephone Rates

Except for the town of Pecos and its environs, all telephone service in San Miguel County is provided by the Mountain Bell Telephone Company. The Pecos area is serviced by the Pecos Telephone Company, an independent company.

TABLE 10

Individual and Party-Line Service Monthly Rates

Business Service

One-Party	$ 14.85
Two-Party	$ 10.00
Semi-Public	$ 8.00
Rural Rate	$ 7.95

Residential Service

One-Party	$ 5.90
Two-Party	$ 4.75
Four-Party	$ 3.70
Rural Rate	$ 3.95

SOURCE: Mountain Bell Telephone Company (8/1/72)

VII. SAN MIGUEL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

There are two banks in San Miguel County. These are the Bank of Las Vegas, a state bank, and the First National Bank. Both of these banks are located in Las Vegas.

Also located in San Miguel County are three credit unions: Enchanted Credit Union, United Credit Union and West Las Vegas Credit Union.

Table 11 reflects the financial condition of the Bank of Las Vegas, the largest bank in San Miguel County, as of December 31, 1971, with comparative figures for 1970.

Table 12 reflects the financial condition of the First National Bank as of December 31, 1970.

TABLE 11

THE BANK OF LAS VEGAS
Las Vegas, New Mexico

Statement of Condition December 31, 1971
With Comparative Figures for 1970

Assets	1971	1970
Cash and due from banks	$ 1,841,766	$ 1,935,852
Investment securities (Note 1):		
Obligations of United States Government	2,675,296	2,870,444
Obligations of United States Government agencies	2,197,847	300,031
Obligations of states and political entities	3,703,825	3,152,228
Total investment securities	$ 8,576,968	$ 6,322,703
Loans	$ 7,043,052	$ 4,951,005
Bank premises and equipment (note 2)	144,089	101,103
Accrued interest receivable	230,337	130,056
Other assets	73,507	1,781
Total assets	$17,909,719	$13,442,500
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Deposits:		
Demand	$ 7,222,865	$ 5,723,799
Savings	4,721,999	4,309,401
Other time	4,409,836	2,080,598
Total deposits	$16,354,700	$12,113,798
Unearned discount on loans	$ 101,322	$ 71,693
Accrued interest payable	101,139	42,750
Accrued Federal and State income taxes - Current and deferred	62,412	53,507
Other liabilities	2,150	2,126
Total liabilities	$16,621,723	$12,283,874
Reserve for loan losses (note 3)	$ 96,549	91,577
Stockholders' equity (note 4):		
Capital stock of $10 par value per share. Authorized and outstanding - 50,400 shares (25,200 for 1970)	$ 504,000	$ 252,000
Surplus	504,000	252,000
Reserve for contingencies	---	200,000
Undivided profits	183,447	363,049
Total stockholders' equity	$ 1,191,447	$ 1,067,049
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$17,909,719	$13,442,500

TABLE 12

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Las Vegas, New Mexico

Assets	1970
Cash and due from banks	$ 1,089,725.73
Government obligations	4,496,981.28
Obligations of States and Political subdivisions	2,509,607.70
Other bonds, securities and stock	15,000.00
Loans and discounts	2,229,042.02
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	11,021.38
Other real estate	19,163.00
Federal funds sold	800,000.00
Other assets	18,644.44
Total Assets	$11,189,185.55
Liabilities	
Demand deposits	$ 2,201,557.26
Time and savings deposits	3,373,393.40
Deposits of United States Government	524,572.20
Deposits of States and political subdivisions	3,817,982.44
Deposits of banks	---
Certified and officer's checks	41,485.11
Total Deposits	$ 9,958,990.41
Other liabilities	76,239.39
Total Liabilities	$10,035,229.80
Reserves for bad debt losses on loans	$ 50,355.50
Capital Accounts	
Capital notes and debentures	$ ---
Common stock	250,000.00
Surplus	250,000.00
Undivided profits	353,600.25
Reserves	250,000.00
Total Capital Accounts	$ 1,103,600.25
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	$11,189,185.55

APPENDIX
Part I

VOCATIONAL NEEDS STUDY

Las Vegas, New Mexico

INTRODUCTION

This report is in response to a request from interested organizations and individuals for information on the projected occupational needs in the Las Vegas area. The information in it will be incorporated in the revised edition of the Smaller Communities Program Manpower Occupational Inventory which is now in preparation.

Although the Dictionary of Occupational Titles' codes are used, in some instances the employers' jobs titles rather than the DOT titles have been used because they are more informative to the general public.

Requests for additional copies of the report or more information regarding the data in it may be addressed to the ESC, Smaller Communities Team, Box 1928, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103.

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During the period March 7-9, 1972, a vocational needs survey was conducted in Las Vegas, New Mexico by the ESC Smaller Communities Team to determine need for vocational training in the area. Thirty-one of the areas' larger employers were contacted. This included 23 employers in the private sector and 8 in various government agencies. They were contacted to ascertain number and type of employees needed at that time and their projected needs through 1976. The six major industry divisions involved were:

(1) Manufacturing

(2) Transportation, Communication, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services

(3) Wholesale and Retail Trade

(4) Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

(5) Services (Medical, Health and Educational)

(6) Government

The largest concentration of employers was in the wholesale and retail trade industry, medical and health services, educational services and state and federal institutions.

Results show that the 31 employers employed a total of 2467 workers or 35.3% of the total labor force in San Miguel County as of June, 1971. The 2467 workers were employed in 184 different occupations.

Existing vacancies were found in 27 occupations with a total of 74 vacancies as of March 9, 1972. See Table 1 and 2 for listing of jobs open.

For the purpose of this study, the significant vacancies were in fields where vocational training could be provided.

Table 1 is a breakdown of vacancies by occupational group in the professional sector.

Table 2 is a breakdown by occupational groups of vacancies in the non-professional sector.

TABLE 1

Vacancies in Professional Sector

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	OCCUPATIONS	D.O.T. CODE	VACANCIES AS OF MARCH 9, 1972
Professional, Technical and Managerial Occupations	Counselor	045.108	3
	Registered Nurse	075.378	7
	Medical Technician	078.381	2
	Physical Therapist	079.378	1
	Licensed Practical Nurse	079.378	7
	Professor	090.228	3
	Library Director	100.118	1
	Accountant	160.188	4
	Medical Director	187.118	1
	Social Work Consultant	195.108	1
	Casework Aide	195.208	1
	X-Ray Technician	199.381	1
		TOTAL	32

TABLE 2

Vacancies in Non-Professional Sector

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	OCCUPATIONS	D.O.T. CODE	VACANCIES AS OF MARCH 9, 1972
Clerical and Sales Occupations	Secretary	201.368	1
	Typist	203.588	1
	Clerk, General	209.588	1
	Account Information Clerk	210.368	1
	Cashier	211.368	1
	Clerk	219.388	2
	Sales Clerk	289.358	2
Service Occupations	Cook	313.381	1
	Nurse, Practical	354.878	7
	Attendant (Nurse Aide)	355.878	19
Processing Occupations	Mill Machine Operator	521.782	1
Machine Trades Occupations	Service Manager	620.131	1
	Automobile Mechanic	620.281	1

TABLE 2 (continued)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	OCCUPATIONS	D.O.T. CODE	VACANCIES AS OF MARCH 9, 1972
Structural Work Occupations	Maintenance Man	899.381	2
Miscellaneous Occupations	Bus Driver	913.463	1
			TOTAL 42

Out of the total of 74 vacancies, at the time of the survey, 42 were in the non-professional sector and 32 in the professional sector. The significant openings for training purposes are those in the Practical Nurse Field where 7 vacancies existed at that time. Also of training significance are 19 vacancies in the Attendant (Nurse Aide field). (See Table 1)

Projected need for the remainder of 1972 (see Table 3) indicates a need for 32 Security Ward Attendants in the New Mexico State Hospital when their maximum security unit opens in the fall of this year.

TABLE 3

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	OCCUPATIONS	D.O.T. CODE	ESTIMATED PROJECTIONS 1972
Professional, Technical and Managerial Occupations	Teacher Aide	099.368	1
	Library Director	100.118	1
Clerical Sales Occupations	Salesman, Food Product	262.358	1
Service Occupations	Security Ward Attendant	355.878	32
Miscellaneous Occupations	Can Filler	922.887	1
	Printer	973.381	2
			TOTAL 38

It is the recommendation of Mrs. Ruth Dilts, Director of the New Mexico Board of Nursing that all ward attendants have sufficient training to qualify as a Licensed Practical Nurse. There are 350 persons now employed in health occupations in the Las Vegas area hospitals who have received no formal training in that field. Mrs. Dilts stated that there are approximately 80 Licensed Practical Nurses in the area and that at least half should continue training to complete a 2 year Registered Nurse Program.

Table 4 shows projections in the professional sector for 1973 by occupational group.

TABLE 4

Projections in Professional Sector

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	OCCUPATIONS	D.O.T. CODE	ESTIMATED PROJECTIONS 1973
Professional, Technical and Managerial Occupations	Counselor	045.108	3
	Physician	070.108	2
	Registered Nurse	075.378	3
	Laboratory Assistant	078.381	4
	Occupational Therapist	079.128	2
	Physical Therapist	079.378	2
	Assistant Principal	091.118	1
	Teacher, Secondary	091.228	4
	Teacher, Elementary	092.228	4
	Teacher Aide	099.368	7
	Curator	102.118	1
	Reporter	132.268	1
	Accountant	160.188	4
	Advertising Manager	164.118	1
	Office Supervisor	169.168	1
	Vice-President, Bank	189.118	1
	Social Work Consultant	195.108	4
	Recreation Leader	195.228	2
	Radiographer	199.381	1
		TOTAL	48

Table 5 shows projections in the non-professional sector for 1973 by occupational group.

TABLE 5

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	OCCUPATIONS	D.O.T. CODE	ESTIMATED PROJECTIONS 1973
Clerical and Sales Occupations	Secretary	201.368	10
	Stenographer	202.388	6
	Typist	203.588	2
	Clerk - Typist	209.388	4
	Clerk, General	209.588	5
	Bookkeeper	210.388	2
	Cashier	211.368	3
	Bank Teller	212.368	3
	Key Punch Operator	213.582	2
	Clerk	219.388	3
	Automotive-Parts Man	223.387	1
	Telephone Operator	235.862	1
	Library Assistant	249.368	2
	Salesman, Furniture	274.358	1
	Sales Clerk	280.358	11
Service Occupations	Waiter	311.878	1
	Cook	313.381	4
	Housekeeper	321.138	3
	Cosmetologist	332.271	1
	Nurse, Practical	354.878	7
	Attendant (Nurse Aide)	355.878	42
	Laundry Laborer	361.887	1
	Fireman	373.884	4
	Patrolman	375.268	10
	Porter I	381.887	2
	Janitor	382.884	5
Processing Occupations	Mill Machine Operator	521.782	1
	Butcher or Apprentice	525.381	1
	Baker	526.781	1
Machine Trades Occupations	Heavy Duty Mechanic	620.281	1
	Utility Worker	638.884	5
	Laborer, Road	850.887	10
	Operating Engineer	859.883	5
	Plumber	862.381	1
	Maintenance Man	899.381	4
	Truck Driver, Light	906.883	1
	Bus Driver	913.463	3
	Carrier Packer	920.887	1
	Yard Laborer	929.887	2
	Printer	973.381	2
		TOTAL	174

Of particular significance in the service field (Table 5-Service Occupations) is a projected increase of 42 Attendants (Nurse-Aides) due to an expansion of the facilities at the New Mexico State Hospital. Mrs. Dilts' recommendation that all individuals giving health care should receive as a minimum education to qualify as a Licensed Practical Nurse would be applicable to these workers also.

Table 6 shows projections in the professional sector for 1976 by occupational group.

TABLE 6

Projections in Professional Sector

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	OCCUPATIONS	D.O.T. CODE	ESTIMATED PROJECTIONS 1976
Professional, Technical and Managerial Occupations	Counselor	045.108	4
	Physician	070.108	4
	Registered Nurse	075.378	8
	Laboratory Assistant	078.381	4
	Occupational Therapist	079.128	3
	Physical Therapist	079.378	1
	Assistant Principal	091.118	1
	Teacher, Secondary	091.228	8
	Teacher, Elementary	092.228	8
	Teacher Aide	099.368	12
	Librarian	100.168	3
	Reporter	132.268	2
	Accountant	160.188	4
	Safety Inspector	168.284	1
	Office Supervisor	169.168	1
	City Manager	188.118	1
	Revenue Officer	188.168	2
	Vice-President, Bank	189.118	3
	Social Work Consultant	195.108	10
	Recreation Leader	195.228	3
	X-Ray Technician	199.381	1
		TOTAL	84

Table 7 shows projections in the non-professional sector for 1976 by occupational group.

TABLE 7

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	OCCUPATIONS	D.O.T. CODE	ESTIMATED PROJECTIONS 1976
Clerical and Sales Occupations	Medical Secretary	201.368	13
	Stenographer	202.388	3
	Typist	203.588	2
	Duplicating Machine Operator	207.884	1
	Clerk-Typist	209.388	2
	Clerical Aide	209.588	7
	Bookkeeper	210.388	2
	Cashier	211.368	8
	Teller	212.368	4
	Keypunch Operator	213.582	2
	Clerk	219.388	4
	Automotive-Parts Man	223.387	2
	Meat Clerk	223.684	1
	Post Office Clerk	232.368	12
	Telephone Operator	235.862	1
	Salesman, Furniture	274.358	1
	Salesman, Automobile	280.358	12
	Sales Clerk	289.358	1
	Food Clerk	299.468	2
Service Occupations	Chef	313.131	1
	Cook	313.381	8
	Baker	313.781	1
	Cook	315.381	1
	Meat Cutter	316.884	2
	Sandwich Man	317.884	1
	Kitchen Helper	318.887	3
	Housekeeper	321.138	4
	Maid	323.887	2
	Cosmetologist	332.271	1
	Nurse, Practical	354.878	8
	Security Ward Attendant	355.878	3
	Attendant (Nurse Aide)	355.878	56
	Laundry Laborer	361.887	2
	Flagman	372.868	3
	Patrolman	375.268	2
	Porter I	381.887	7
	Janitor	382.884	4

TABLE 7 (continued)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	OCCUPATIONS	D.O.T. CODE	ESTIMATED PROJECTIONS 1976
Farming, Fishing, Forestry and Related Occupations	Groundskeeper	407.884	2
Processing Occupations	Butcher	525.381	1
	Baker	526.781	1
Machine Trades Occupations	Heavy Duty Mechanic	620.281	5
	Automobile-Mechanic Helper	620.884	1
	Utility Worker	638.884	11
Structural Work Occupations	Automobile-Body Repairman	807.381	1
	Electrician	824.281	2
	Painter	840.781	1
	Laborer, Road	850.887	24
	Grading Foreman	859.131	1
	Operating Engineer	859.883	11
	Plumber	862.381	2
	Maintenance Man	899.381	7
Miscellaneous Occupations	Bus Driver	913.463	7
	Carrier Packer	920.887	2
	Yard Laborer	929.887	2
		TOTAL	270

Projections for 1976 again show a definite need for Attendants (Nurse Aides)(Table 6-Service Occupations). This again is in a large part due to the expansion of facilities in the New Mexico State Hospital.

Table 8 reflects totals of projections through 1976 in both the professional and non-professional sector.

TABLE 8

Professional and Non-professional Projections

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	OCCUPATIONS	D.O.T. CODE	TOTAL PROJECTIONS 1972-
Professional, Technical and Managerial Occupations	Counselor	045.108	10
	Physician	070.108	6
	Registered Nurse	075.378	18
	Medical Technician and Laboratory Assistant	078.381	10
	Occupational Therapist	079.128	5
	Physical Therapist	079.378	4
	Licensed Pratical Nurse	079.378	7
	Professor	090.228	3
	Assistant Principal	091.118	2
	Teacher, Secondary	091.228	12
	Teacher, Elementary	092.228	12
	Teacher Aide	099.368	20
	Library Director	100.118	2
	Librarian	100.168	3
	Curator	102.118	1
	Reporter	132.268	3
	Accountant	160.188	12
	Advertising Manager	164.118	1
	Safety Inspector	168.284	1
	Office Supervisor	169.168	2
	Medical Director	187.118	1
	City Manager	188.118	1
	Revenue Officer	188.168	2
	Vice-President, Bank	189.118	4
	Social Worker Consultant	195.108	15
	Casework Aide	195.208	1
	Recreation Leader	195.228	5
	X-Ray Technician and Radiographer	199.381	3
Clerical and Sales Occupations	Secretary	201.368	24
	Stenographer	202.388	9
	Typist	203.588	5
	Duplicating-Machine Operator	207.884	1
	Clerk-Typist	209.388	6
	Clerk, General	209.588	13
	Account Information Clerk	210.368	1
	Bookkeeper	210.388	4
	Cashier	211.368	12
	Teller	212.368	7

TABLE 8 (continued)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	OCCUPATIONS	D.O.T. CODE	TOTAL PROJECTIONS 1972-76
Clerical and Sales Occupations	Keypunch Operator	213.582	4
	Clerk	219.388	9
	Automotive-Parts Man	223.387	3
	Meat Clerk	223.684	1
	Post Office Clerk	232.368	12
	Telephone Operator	235.862	2
	Library Assistant	249.368	2
	Salesman, Food Product	262.358	1
	Salesman, Furniture	274.358	2
	Salesman, Automobile	280.358	23
	Sales Clerk	289.358	3
	Food Clerk	299.468	2
Service Occupations	Waiter	311.878	1
	Chef	313.131	1
	Cook	313.381	13
	Meat Cutter	316.884	2
	Sandwich Man	317.884	1
	Kitchen Helper	318.887	3
	Housekeeper	321.138	7
	Maid	323.887	2
	Cosmetologist	332.271	2
	Nurse, Practical	354.878	22
	Security Ward Attendant	355.878	35
	Attendant (Nurse Aide)	355.878	117
	Laundry Laborer	361.887	3
	Fireman	372.884	4
	Patrolman	375.268	12
	Porter I	381.887	9
	Janitor	382.884	9
Farming, Fishing, Forestry and Related Occupations	Groundskeeper	407.884	2
Processing Occupations	Mill Machine Operator	521.782	2
	Butcher	525.381	2
	Baker	526.781	2
Machine Trades Occupations	Service Manager	620.131	1
	Heavy Duty Mechanic	620.281	7
	Automobile-Mechanic Helper	620.884	1
	Utility Worker	638.884	16

TABLE 8 (continued)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	OCCUPATIONS	D.O.T. CODE	TOTAL PROJECTIONS 1972-76
Structural Work Occupations	Automobile-Body Repairman	807.381	1
	Electrician	824.281	2
	Painter	840.781	1
	Laborer, Road	850.887	34
	Grading Foreman	859.131	1
	Operating Engineer	859.883	16
	Plumber	862.381	3
	Maintenance Man	899.381	13
Miscellaneous Occupations	Truck Driver, Light	906.883	1
	Bus Driver	913.463	11
	Carrier Packer	920.887	3
	Can Filler	922.887	1
	Yard Laborer	929.887	4
	Printer	973.381	4
		TOTAL	688

In summary then, 31 employers in both the public and private sectors of industry and government were contacted to determine vocational training needs in the Las Vegas Area.

While their needs were scattered and relatively small the information gathered did appear to indicate potential for immediate and projected training in the Health Occupational Field.

APPENDIX
Part II

GARMENT INDUSTRY SURVEY

Las Vegas, New Mexico

The Employment Security Commission, in conjunction with the Las Vegas- San Miguel Chamber of Commerce, conducted a garment industry survey November 29-30, 1971 to determine availability and characteristics of the labor force in the Las Vegas area interested in employment with a garment manufacturer.

Publicity was given the project through the combined efforts of the local radio station, news media and the Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce. In addition, flyers were distributed throughout the area schools and various civic organizations.

Over 1700 persons responded to the labor survey held at Highland University Hall on the campus of Highlands University.

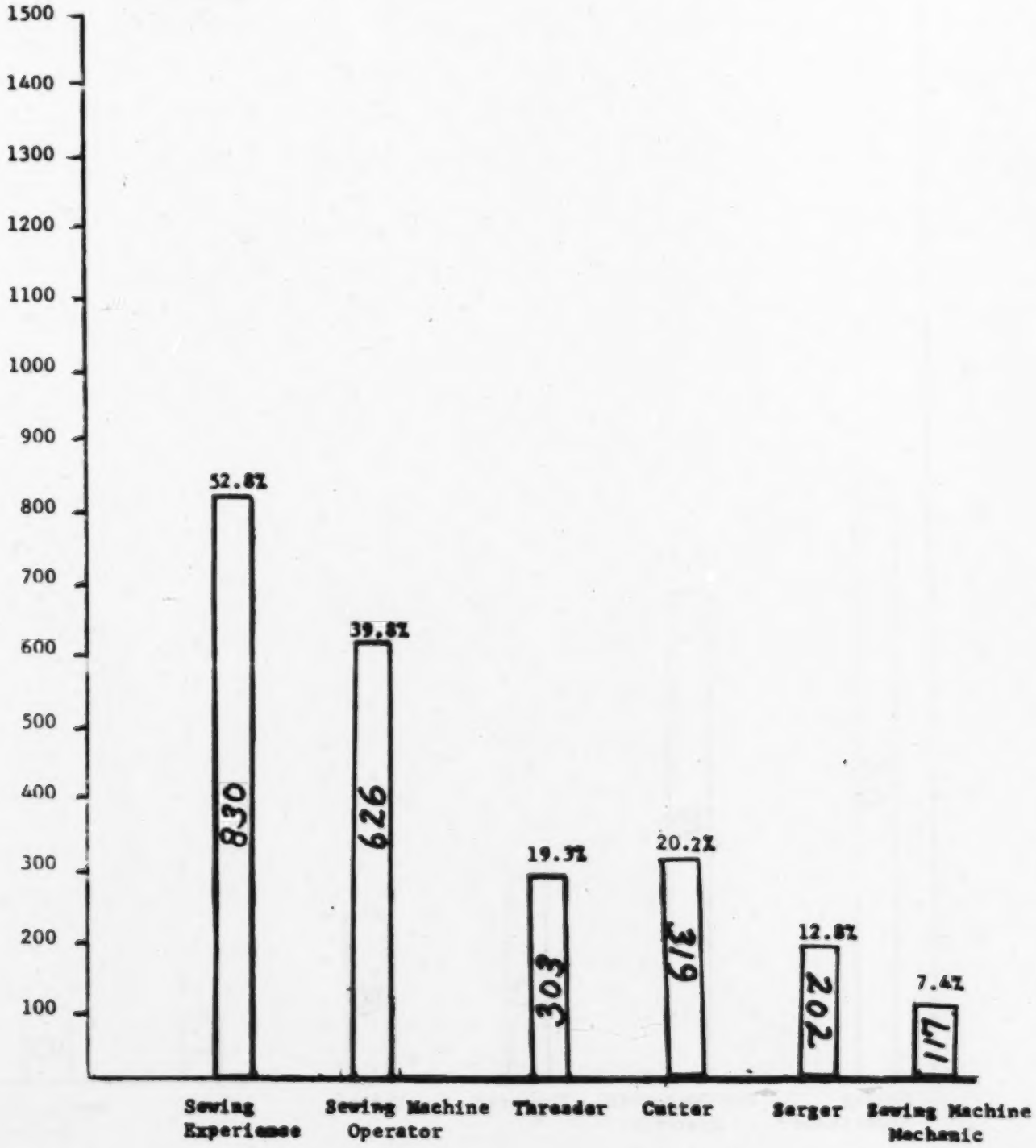
A special effort was made in behalf of veterans by conducting a search of the local employment office active files. Call-in cards were mailed to all veterans advising them of the prospective job openings so that they could make application.

The following graphs summarize the information obtained from the applications.

GARMENT INDUSTRY SURVEY
LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO

umber of Applicants

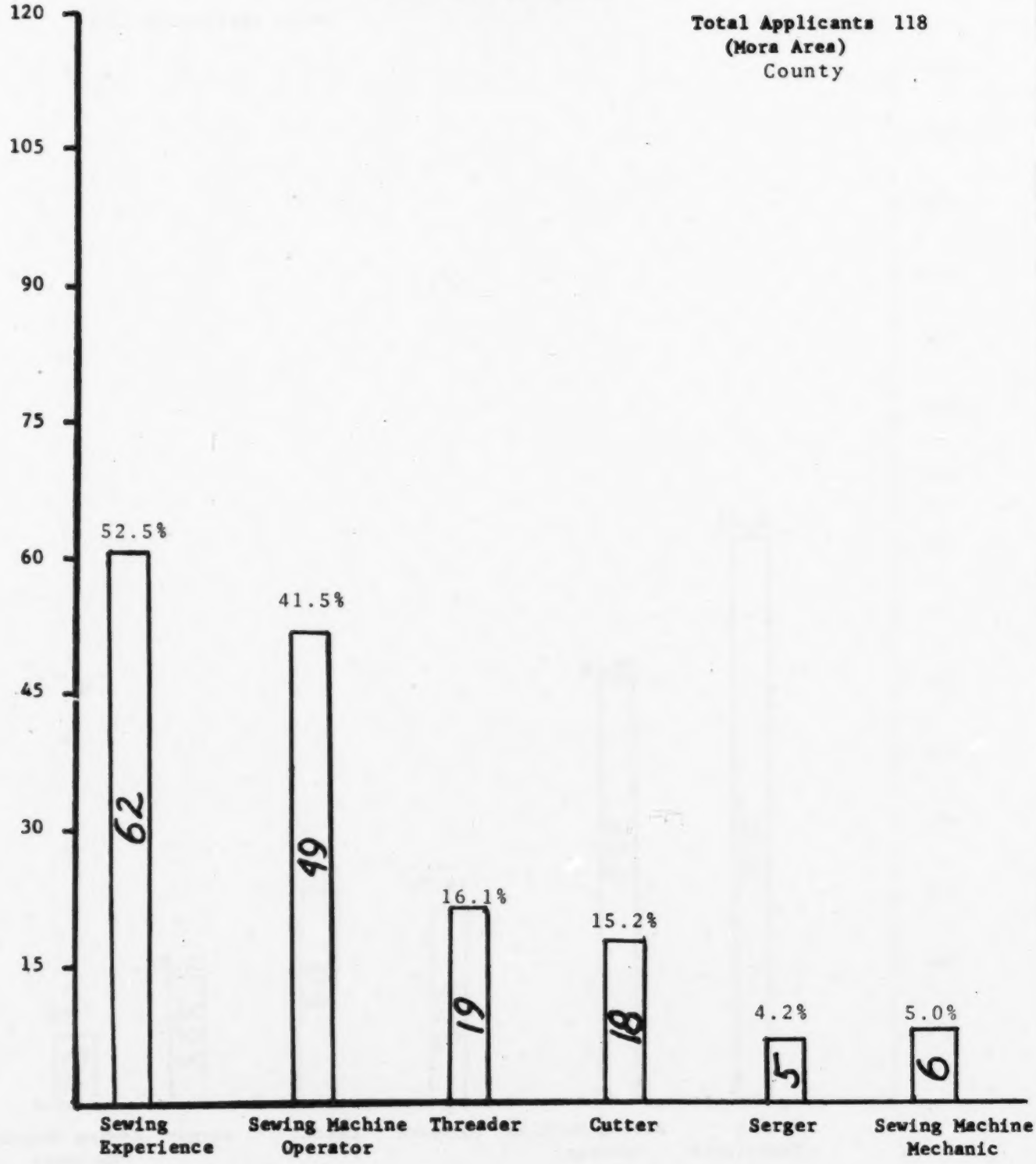
Total Applicants 1572



Number of Applicants

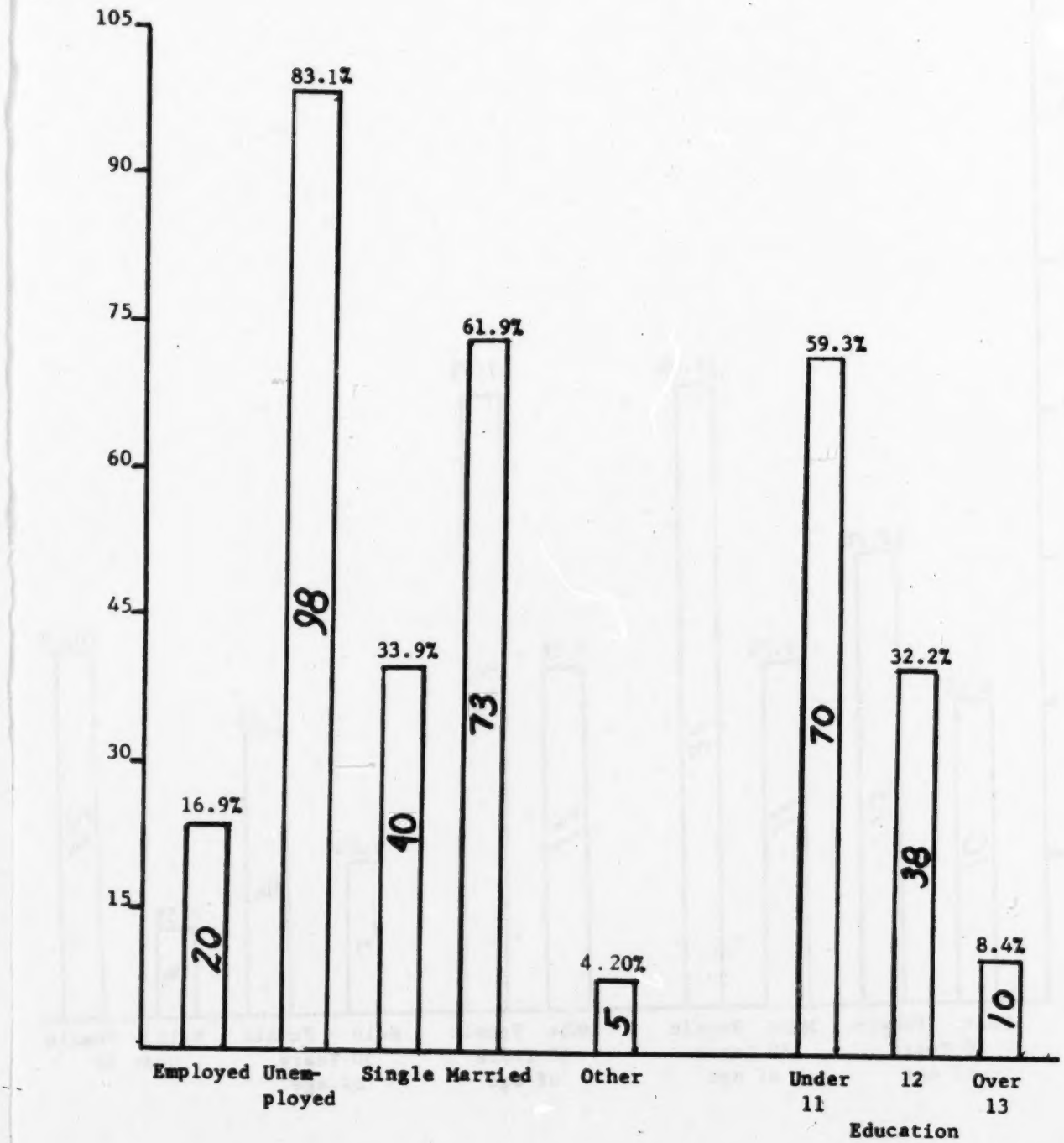
GARMENT INDUSTRY SURVEY
LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO

Total Applicants 118
(Mora Area)
County



GARMENT INDUSTRY SURVEY
LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO

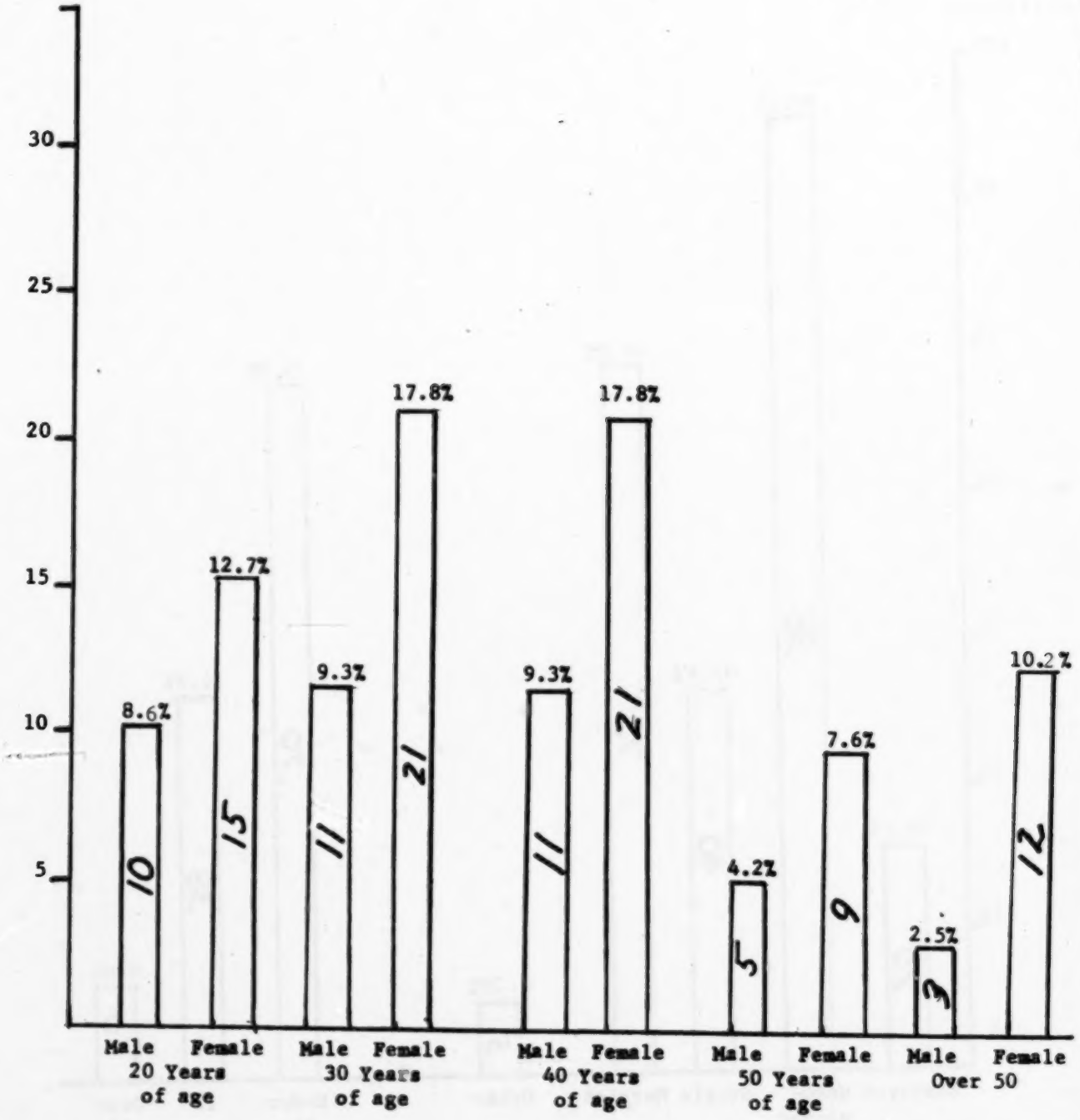
Total Applicants 118
(Mora Area)
County

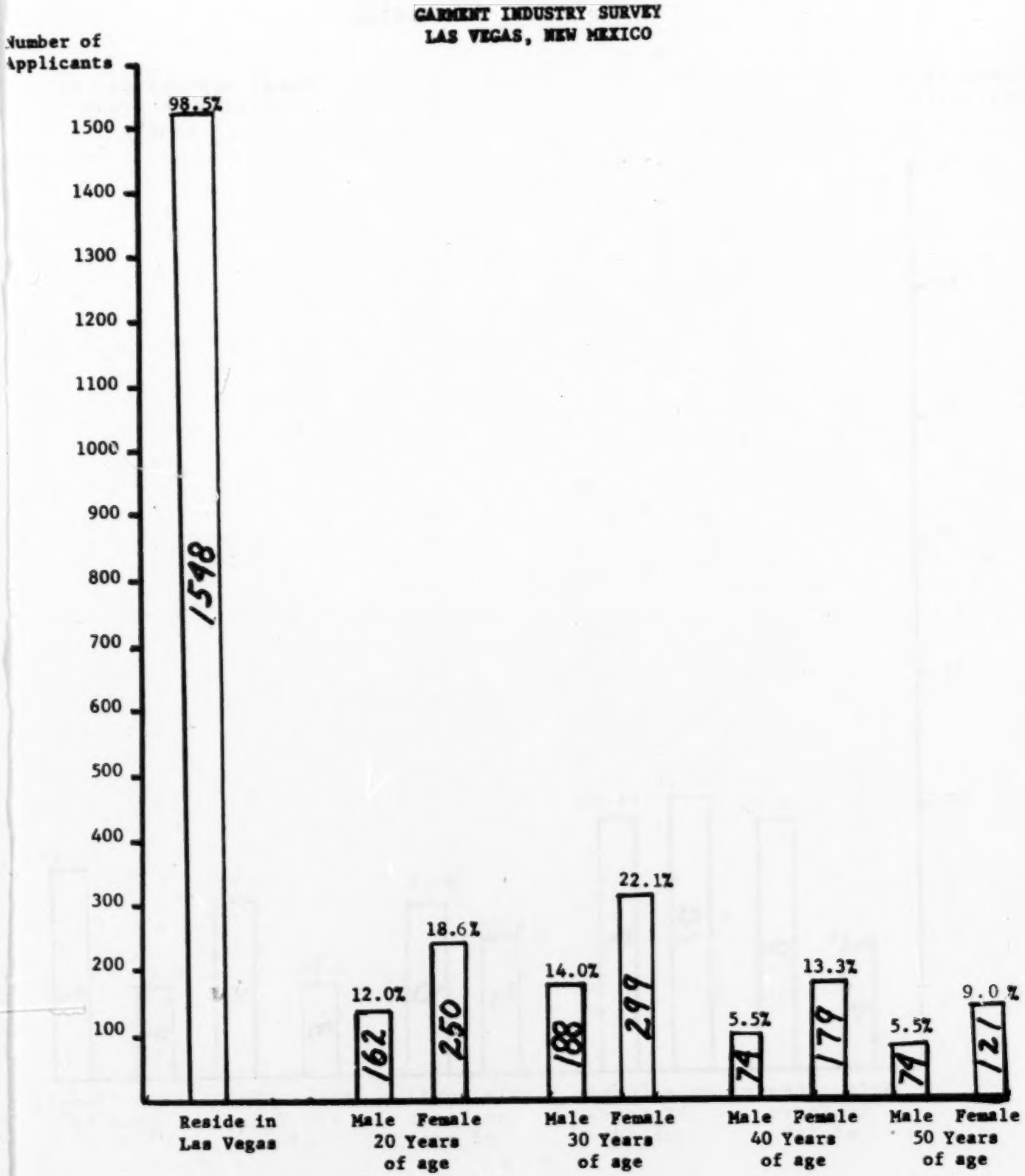


GARMENT INDUSTRY SURVEY
LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO

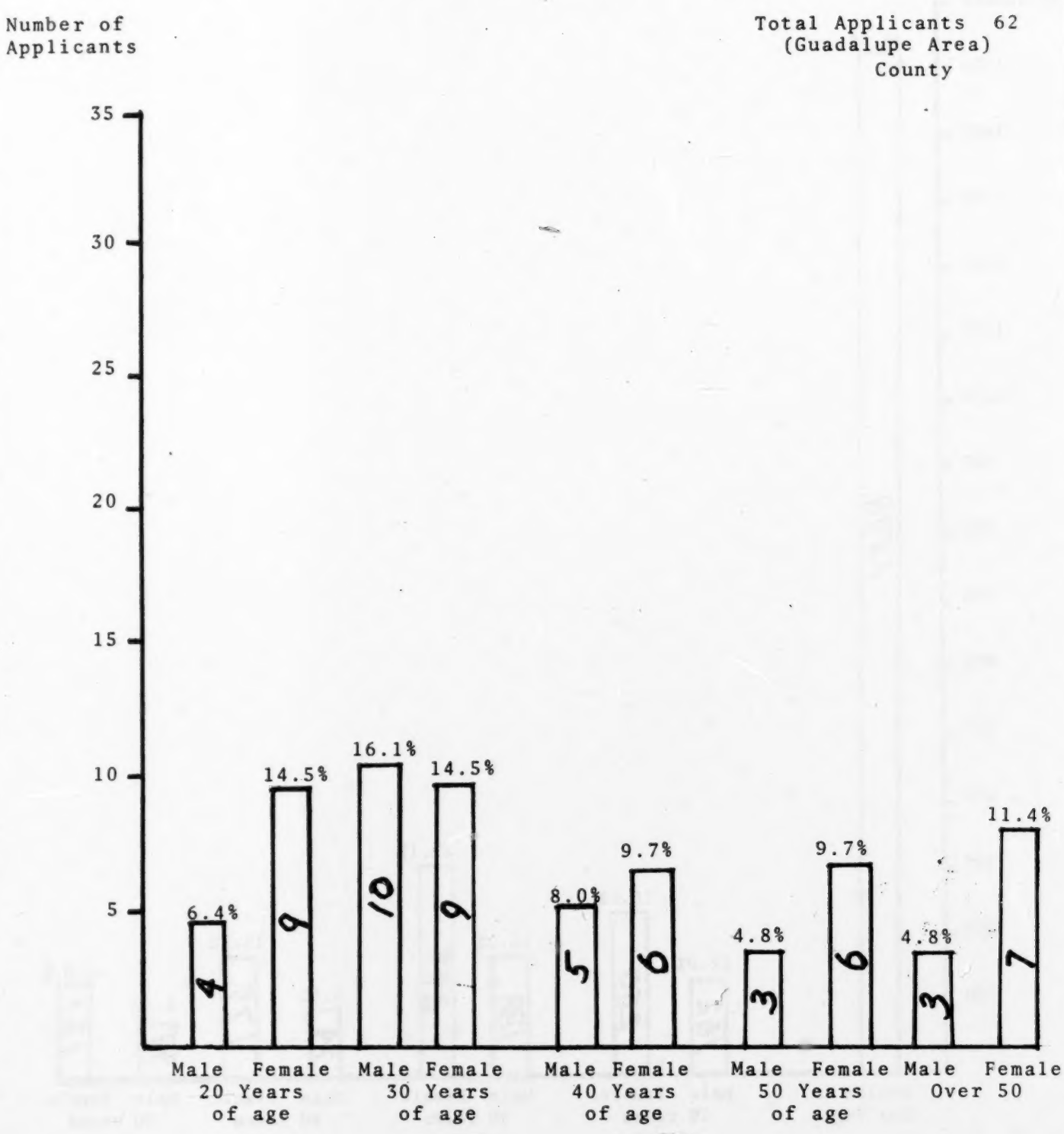
Number of Applicants

Total Applicants 118
(Mora Area)
County

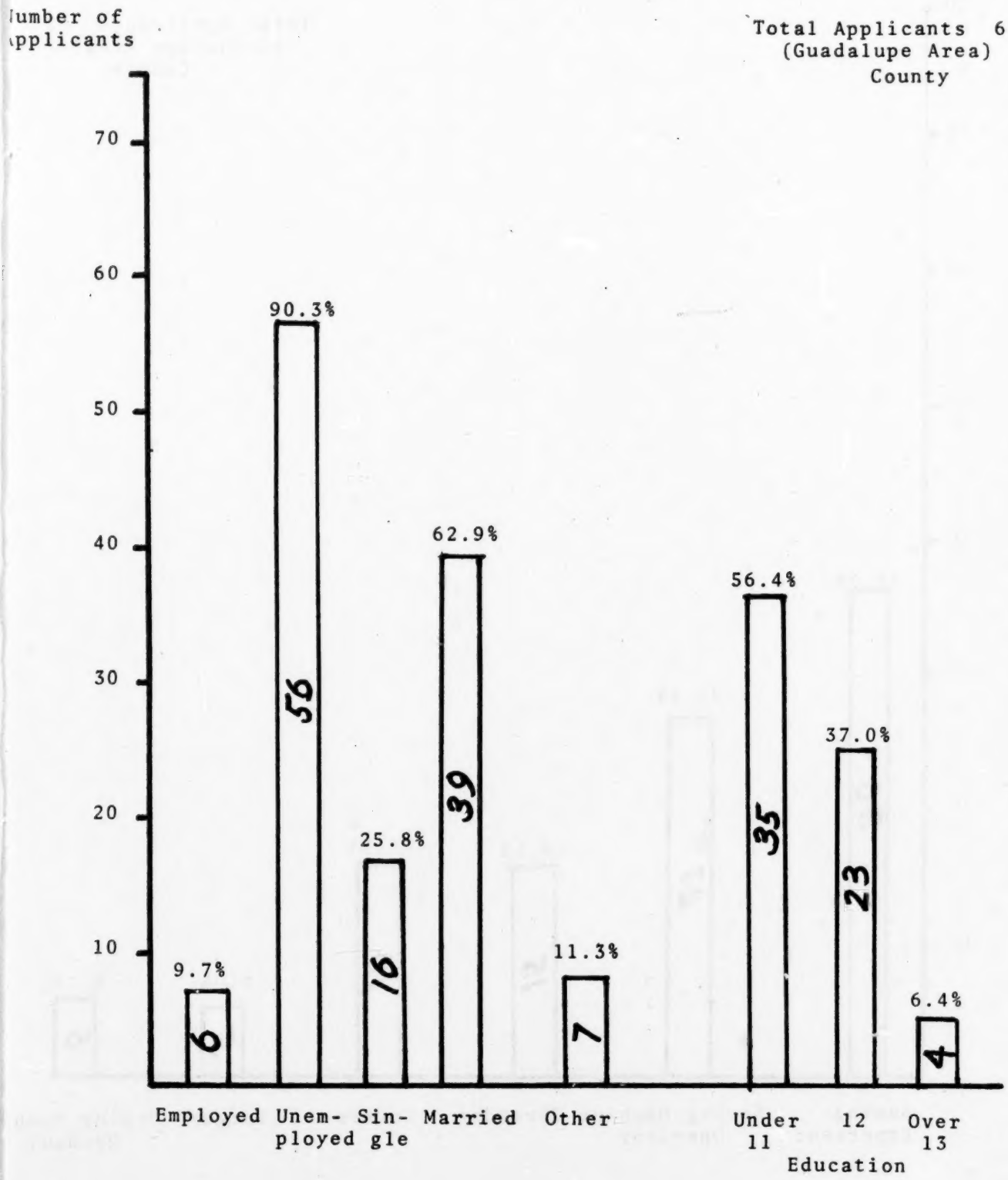



CARMENT INDUSTRY SURVEY
LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO
Number of Applicants
1500
1400
1300
1200
1100
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
98.5%
1548
12.0%
162
18.6%
250
14.0%
188
22.1%
299
5.5%
74
13.3%
179
5.5%
74
9.0%
121
Reside in Las Vegas
Male Female 20 Years of age
Male Female 30 Years of age
Male Female 40 Years of age
Male Female 50 Years of age

GARMENT INDUSTRY SURVEY
LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO



GARMENT INDUSTRY SURVEY
LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO



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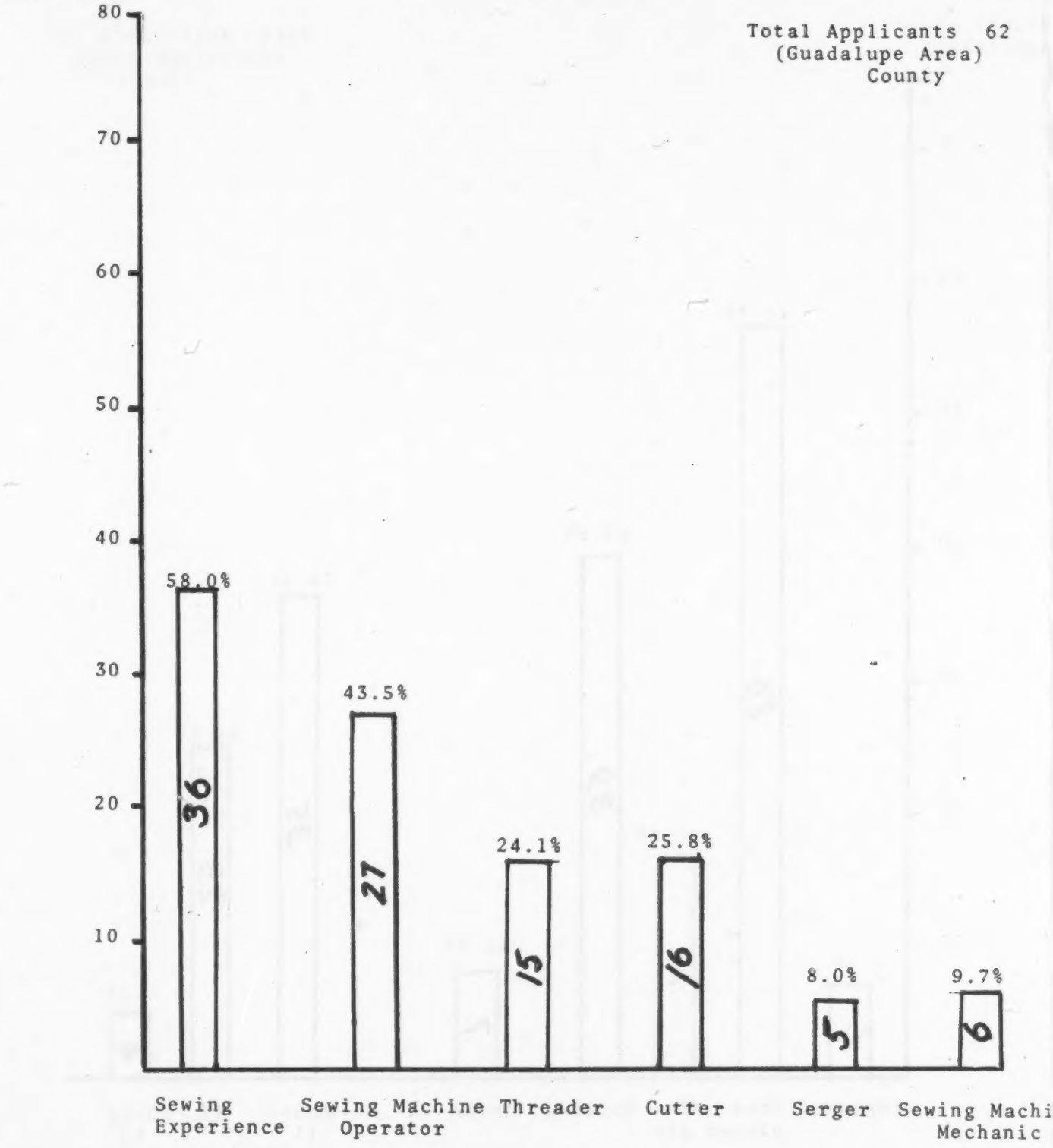
LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO



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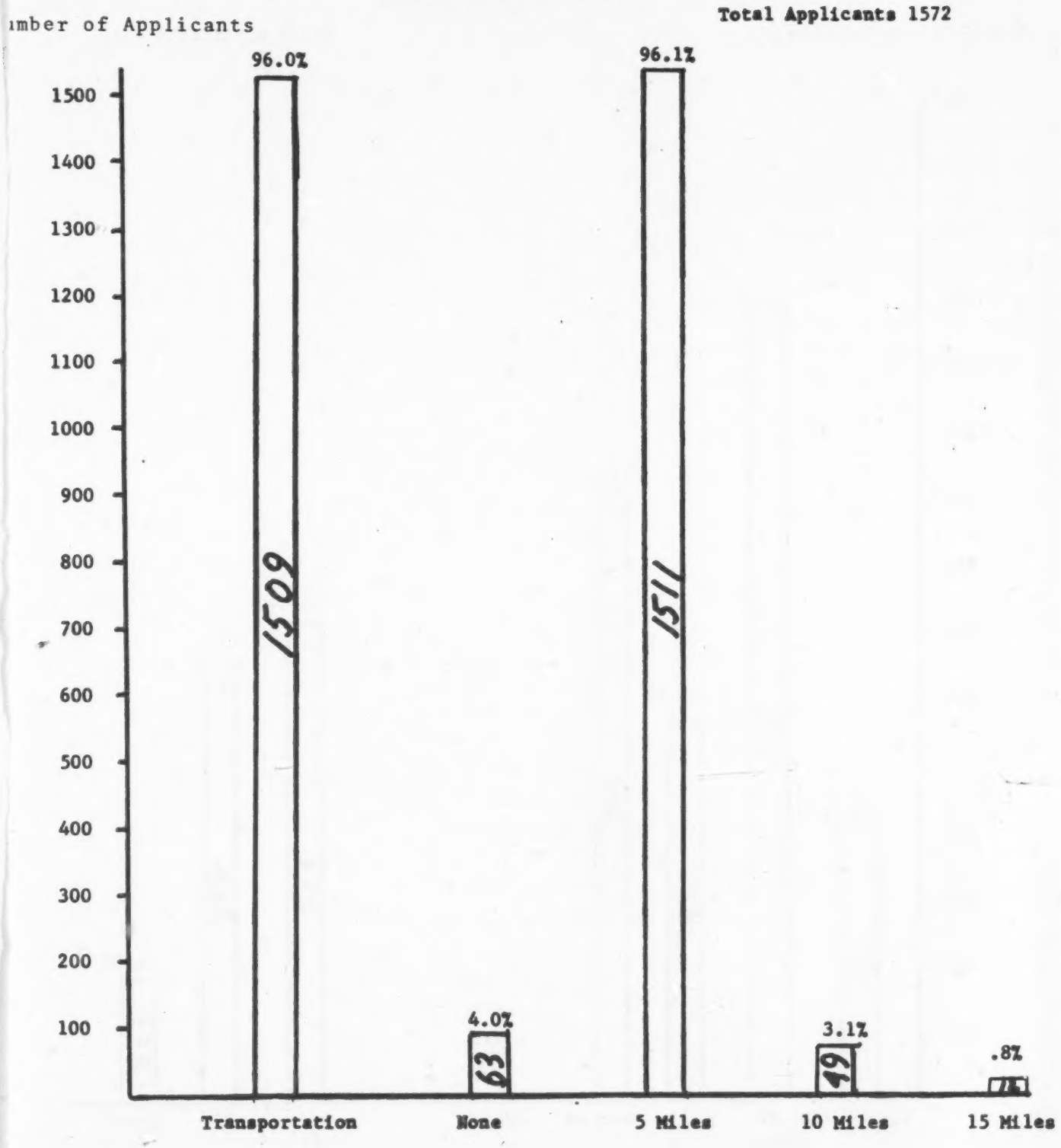
LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO



GARMENT INDUSTRY SURVEY
LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO

Number of Applicants

Total Applicants 1572